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REPORT

ON THE

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.

Office Superd Govt. Printing.—No 2804, H. D.—16-6-68.—440.

Report on the Judicial & Revenue
adm. of Coorg 1866-67

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Abstract Statement of Jummabundy of Coorg for the year 1866-67.

Comparative Statement of land revenue and other sources in Coorg between the years 1865-66 and 1866-67.
General Statement of demand, collection, and balance of land revenue, &c., in Coorg for the year 1866-67.

APPENDIX I.

Annual Progress Report of the Department of Public Works in Coorg for the year 1866-67.

APPENDIX II.

Report on the Revenue Survey operations in the Coorg District for the year 1866-67.

INTRODUCTION.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. The remarks of the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, which summarize the results of the judicial administration of Coorg during the past year, leave but little occasion for any observations of mine.

2. The Report, in its several branches, Judicial, Police, and Jails, denotes a highly satisfactory state of things, though it is probable that there are some defects perceptible in the administration of civil and criminal justice, of which the excessive number of "miscellaneous petitions" adverted to by Mr. Kindersley affords some indication.

3. The difficulty of adapting the results of such perfected legislation as has been embodied in our codes to a small Province like Coorg is, I may remark, largely increased by the circumstance that the machinery of Government is almost wholly supplied by its own inhabitants. The field of selection is thus limited, but there are political considerations which render this course expedient, if not essential. The Coorgs, though possessed of high physical qualities, are not ordinarily remarkable for intellectual capacity and attainments, but with the spread of education which has of late years made much progress, it may be expected that the offices of Government will be filled by men whose training and education will better fit them for the important duties now required of them.

4. It is not surprising, therefore, if some defects are apparent in the working of the administrative machinery arising from an imperfect acquaintance with the law on the part both of the Native Officers of Government and of the public generally, but the excellent results which are shown in this Report to have been attained testify amply to the exertions which have been made, and to the large degree of success which has attended them.

5. It is satisfactory to observe that notwithstanding an increase of 10 per cent. in the number of original suits instituted, the balance undisposed of at the close of the year was reduced to 16 cases only; a result which must be regarded as highly creditable to the present Superintendent, Captain Cole.

6. The increased use of documentary evidence of debt and of stamp paper is a promising sign, and equally so is the steady progress shown each year in the increasing value of suits.

7. The Report of the Registrar General (No. II in Appendix) serves to show that the objects of the Registration Act are imperfectly understood as yet. The nature of the land tenures in Coorg and the character of its agricultural class would tend to diminish the number of

transactions affecting landed property, but it is evident that from causes inherent to a novel system, the amount of registration work is not as great as it should be.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

8. The results of the past year's administration, which are stated in detail in the accompanying Report of the Superintendent of Coorg, must be regarded as generally satisfactory. The main features of the Report may be indicated by the following summary.

Land Revenue.

9. Under this head, the realizations from coffee cultivation which have recently taken the form of Government land rent have been now included for the first time. The land revenue of villages has thus been very largely increased, as observed by the Superintendent; the excess over the former revenue being in some cases 100 per cent., and where Europeans have settled, as much as 900 or 1,000 per cent. The introduction of coffee cultivation may in this manner be regarded as opening a fresh field for the industry of the agricultural population, in a country where cultivation is confined generally to rice crops, and the cultivable area is already largely occupied. Excluding, for the purpose of the present comparison, the realizations from the coffee assessment, it appears that the land revenue of Coorg for 1866-67, as contrasted with that for 1865-66, shows a net increase of Rs. 781-7-1 only. The items of increase exhibit chiefly an extension of cultivated land, but this is counterbalanced by the effect of the stoppage put to "Koomri"* cultivation which have been hitherto practised by jungle tribes to the detriment of our forests.

Coffee cultivation.

10. Under the head of coffee assessment, the realizations for the year show an increase of more than 50 per cent. over those of last year, occasioned by additional lands having come under the operation of the assessment rules. On the other hand, the falling off in the demand for coffee lands, arising from a succession of disastrous seasons, is evidenced by the small sum realized from sale of these lands, *viz.*, Rs. 1,402 against Rs. 10,775-8 in the previous year. The proportion of assessment payable for the year by European and Native planters respectively was Rs. 17,482 against Rs. 16,000; the proportion in the previous year being Rs. 9,088 and Rs. 12,464. The assessment on European coffee lands has thus increased during the year by 92·36 per cent.; while that on Native holdings has increased to the extent of 28·36 per cent. only. The statistics of European and Native plantations are as follow:—

No. of holdings.		Total acres.	Average extent of each holding in acres.
Europeans ...	185	46,643— 1	252
Native ...	3,455	18,110—17	5¼

Other branches of Revenue.

11. Of the other items of revenue, Abkaree, Forests, and Stamps are the most important, and in each of these, a deficit is exhibited. This decrease is, however,

* Koomri (Canarese). Authorized cultivation of high and wooded lands after clearing them by fire or otherwise

to a great extent nominal. The receipts are those of 11 months against 12 months in the preceding year; and the decrease under Stamps may be thus accounted for in full. Under Forests, there has been an actual falling off in revenue, arising from a diminished supply of sandal-wood, the working of which it is desirable to economize, as well as from the postponement of the sale of timber, of which a large stock remained in hand.

12. The receipts from Abkaree for 1865-66 included the amount of advances outstanding in former years which were recovered on the introduction of the Sudder Distillery system. The receipts for the past year were Rs. 89,426-3-9 against Rs. 1,33,079-15-6 in the former year. On the other hand, the large expenditure incurred under the system of direct management, and which amounted to Rs. 39,480-7-5, was reduced in the past year to Rs. 10,866-2-10, a further saving being effected by a reduction of establishments to the extent of Rs. 2,508.

Sub-letting of Jumma lands.

13. In the introduction to the Report of last year, the subject of permitting "Jumma ryots" to sub-let their lands in supercession of former practice was adverted to, and it was then observed that sufficient time had not elapsed since the introduction of the new measure to admit of a decisive opinion being formed as to its effects, or as to the necessity of confirming or even extending it. The question is adverted to in paragraph 44 of the Superintendent's Report of the year under review, but not at such length or in such detail as would allow of a conclusion, whether favorable or otherwise, being deduced from the facts mentioned. The privilege conceded has been availed of to but a small extent, and without further information it would be difficult to say whether the measure fulfils in all respects the objects which it was designed to accomplish. The matter will receive further consideration.

Education.

14. The results in connection with education are on the whole favorable. The boarding-house, to the erection of which the Coorgs themselves have largely contributed, has been built, and the new school-house is well advanced. The attendance at the Central School has slightly declined, from causes to which probably no significance can be attached, while, on the other hand, the number of pupils under instruction in the District Schools has increased. The zeal and activity of the Revd. Mr. Richter, who is the head of the Educational Department in Coorg, has enabled him to bring these schools and their teachers under a close personal supervision, which, discreetly exercised, will undoubtedly lead to the best results in improving their efficiency.

Public Works.

15. The annual progress report of the Public Works Department will be found among the Appendices. The principal expenditure on Public Works in the Province occurred under the head of "Communications," and constituted about 87 per cent. of the entire outlay.

16. Some progress was made in metalling and bridging the two main ghaut roads leading to the sea coast, but the unusually severe sickness which has prevailed in Coorg during the year has done much to retard the execution of works. Large gangs which had been collected for

work on the ghaut were dispersed by an outbreak of cholera; a company of Sappers and Miners which had been detached for work in South Coorg suffered so severely that it had to abandon the work, and to return soon afterwards to Bangalore; and, lastly, the department was deprived by death of the services of an energetic young officer, Mr. R. Hunter, the Assistant Engineer, who sacrificed his health to his devotion to work in spite of all difficulties. The Chief Engineer closes his Report with the following remark: "On the whole, considering the sickness that was "abroad throughout the year, the actual amount of work, though small "no doubt, as tested by the standards of the open country, was satisfactory "and creditable to Mr. Stoddard, but for whose unremitting attention "and intelligence the roads and other works in this difficult country "would long since have been in a ruinous condition."

Survey.

17. The progress of survey operations has been satisfactory, the number of acres surveyed being 18,431 against 3,868 in the previous year. Operations have been directed chiefly to the European plantations, whose proprietors evince naturally far more anxiety to possess title-deeds than the native portion of the community. The survey of the European estates will be completed in the course of the present year. The Assistant Superintendent in charge of the survey reports that his operations have not been obstructed, as in previous years, by the delay or indifference of proprietors of estates in clearing their boundaries for demarcation, and in attending to other requirements of the department.

18. The cost of survey during the year averaged Rs. 1-0-6 per acre against Rs. 4-0-5 in the previous year.

19. Upon a representation made by an influential body of the planters, who prayed to be exempted from the heavy cost which would be incurred by them if the whole of the charges incidental to the survey was imposed, the Government of India have sanctioned the adoption of a fixed moderate scale of charges proportioned to the area of the estates surveyed.

Condition of the country.

20. The condition of the country continues prosperous, though the deficiency of rain-fall in the earlier part of the year threatened to diminish very seriously the out-turn of the rice crops which form the staple cultivation of the Province. The coffee crops have, however, greatly suffered from the want of seasonable rain, as well as from the devastating attacks of those insects which have of late years infested the plantations. The enterprise of coffee planters, who have settled in Coorg in large numbers, has undoubtedly met with heavy discouragement from the succession of disasters to which they have been subjected, but a favorable season would go far towards retrieving their losses, and of this there is already a fair promise.

General remarks.

21. The recent appointment of an additional European Assistant to the Superintendent of Coorg has relieved that officer from that pressure of work which has been yearly on the increase, and which it was impossible that one officer could advantageously perform single-handed. Those duties have been

discharged during the year by Captain Cole, the Superintendent, and it is due to his untiring zeal and ability that they have been performed in a manner which entitle him, as in former years, to the highest commendation.

22. The efforts of the Superintendent have been ably seconded. The services of Mr. Richter, the Principal of the Mercara Central School, have been already alluded to. Mr. Stoddard, the Executive Engineer, has worked indefatigably in the face of serious difficulties. The operations of the survey department have been carried on effectively under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel F. B. Priestly, and under the immediate control of Lieutenant Freeth, who is an officer of much merit; and, lastly, Mr. E. Ludlow, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, has applied himself with much vigor to improve the efficiency of the Forest Conservancy Department, to which he was appointed temporarily in January last.

C. B. SAUNDERS,

4th July 1867. *Offg. Commissioner.*

REPORT

ON THE

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.

REPORT BY THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

The Report of Captain Cole, the Superintendent of Coorg, on the judicial administration of that Province in the year 1866 is highly satisfactory, as exhibiting improvements in the administration and increased prosperity among the people.

CIVIL JUSTICE

Vide Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil)

COURTS—2. There are two Subadars (Amildars) of Towns, at Mercara and Veerajendrapett respectively, and six Subadars of Talooks, each exercising original civil jurisdiction to the value of Rs. 200. Suits from Rs. 200 to Rs. 3,000 in value are instituted in the Duryaft Cutcherry at Mercara, and the first appeal from the decision of a Subadar lies to that Court.

3. The Duryaft Cutcherry is a Court peculiar to Coorg. In the days of the Rajahs, one of the Dewans used to preside over it; and after the annexation of the country, one of the Subadars or one of the senior Moonshees used to preside. In 1864, a permanent Mooktesir of the Duryaft Cutcherry was appointed. He is assisted, both in original and in appeal suits, by a Punchayet selected from various classes of people in rotation. Captain Cole has reason to believe that the Court thus constituted has afforded general satisfaction.

4. Suits exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value are instituted before the Superintendent of Coorg, to whom also the appeal lies from the decisions of the Duryaft Cutcherry. There is a further appeal from the Superintendent of Coorg to the Judicial Commissioner at Bangalore. But such appeals are rarely made, owing to the great distance of Bangalore from Mercara.

ORIGINAL SUITS—5. *Vide* Judicial Statement No. 8 (Civil). The following Table shows that the Judicial Officers of the Province have reduced the arrears to a minimum, their total extinction being incompatible with a proper system of procedure :—

The arrears from 1865 were ...	...	... 48	Suits.
There were received by transfer	...	... 7	„
Ditto by remand	...	... 3	„
Instituted during the year ...	...	... 1,133	„
Total for disposal	...	... 1,191	
Of this number there were disposed of	. 1,168		
Transferred	... 7		
		1,175	
Leaving balance at the close of the year of		... 16	

6. The average duration of those 16 suits which remained at the end of the year was 73 days, and all of them had been filed within the year. The average duration of the suits disposed of was 52 days, and the longest duration of any one suit was 580 days, which is reported to have been caused by the absence of the defendant.

7. In 1866, there were instituted 1,133 suits, being an increase of 108, or more than 10 per cent. on 1,025 filed in 1865.

8. The following is the classification of 1,168 suits disposed of during the year as compared with those of last year :—

		1865.	1866.
1	Inheritance under Hindu law	2	2
2	Claims in right of adoption .	0	1
3	Suits for partition	3	2
4	Claims of customary fees ..	1	0
5	Suits between mortgagor and mortgagee	2	1
6	Suits between master and servant	7	1
7	Suits between landlord and servant ..	3	0
8	Suits for trespass direct, *e. g.*, wrongful innovation, personal injury	3	6
9	Suits for trespass indirect, *e. g.*, libel, nuisance, &c. .	2	1
10	Suits connected with marriage and betrothal ...	0	1
11	Suits for breach of contract	4	21
12	Suits between partners	7	5
13	Parole debt—		
	Suits for debt between bankers, traders, and agriculturists ..	102	106
	Do. of bankers or traders against each other	22	40
14	Debt on account—		
	Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agriculturists .	136	79
	Do. of bankers or traders against each other .. .	50	139
15	Debt on bond, stamped—		
	Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agriculturists ..	273	354
	Do. of bankers or traders against each other	139	227
16	Debt on bond, unstamped—		
	Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agriculturists ...	106	65
	Do. of bankers or traders against each other	64	38
17	Other suits	100	79
	TOTAL	1,026	1,168

There were 604 suits brought by bankers or traders against agriculturists, and 617 in the previous year. But Captain Cole reports that the classification for 1865 was not free from error. This Table shows a great advance in the increased use of documentary evidence of debt, and in the use of stamp paper.

9. The original suits were disposed of by the different grades of officers in the following proportions:—

By 2 Subadars of Towns ...	...	...	40·49 per cent.
„ 6 „ of Talooks	...	...	47 77 „
„ the Duryaft Cutcherry	...	...	11·39 „
„ the Superintendent of Coorg	...	...	·35 „

The Native Assistant, who has been reading for his examination, has not had any civil jurisdiction.

Vide Judicial Statement No. 7. (Civil).

VALUE—10. The annual value of suits in Coorg increases by an increasing ratio. In the year under review, it amounted to Rs. 1,41,609, being an increase of Rs. 29,495 on Rs. 1,12,114, the value in the year 1865, which was an increase of Rs. 31,756 on the amount of the year before. The average cost of the suits was Rs. 10-8-9.

Vide Judicial Statement No. 8 (Civil).

DECREES—11. Of 1,168 suits disposed of in the year, there were decreed for the plaintiffs—

On Razeenamah ..	.	...	69	
„ Confession ..	...	...	378	
„ Trial			169	
			—	916
for the Defendants		..		39
otherwise disposed of, by dismissal &c		..		213
Total		...		1,168

12. The great number of suits decided in favor of the plaintiffs may indicate the *bonâ fide* character of the claims, but to any one who is aware of the frequency, in other parts of the country, of fictitious claims, it would suggest enquiry into the facilities allowed for the defence. It does not, however, appear that any suit has been decided *exparte*.

Vide Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

APPEALS—13. The Superintendent disposed of 46 appeals during the year and left no arrears; 52 were disposed of by the Duryaft Cutcherry, leaving 4 in arrears at the close of the year.

14. The total number of civil appeals made in the Province during the year was 86, which bears but a small proportion to the 1,155 appealable original decisions.

15. Of 98 appeals disposed of, only 23 resulted in favor of the appellants, while 3 cases were remanded. Six appeals were made to the Judicial Commissioner's Court, of which, in only one case, was the decision of the Lower Court reversed, and in another it was modified.

16. The great distance of Bangalore from Mercara discourages appeals to the Judicial Commissioner.

Vide Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil)

EXECUTION OF DECREES—17. Of 767 applications for execution, pending and filed, 748 were disposed of, leaving only 19 undisposed of at the end of the year.

18. The amount recovered during the year was Rs. 41,914 12 0
of which by sale of immoveable property Rs. 3,494 3 11
by sale of moveables ... ... „ 4,381 9 2

Total 7,875 13 2

19 Fourteen judgment-debtors were imprisoned for periods from 1 to 90 days on account of an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,476-9-10. None remained in prison at the close of the year.

20. The average duration of the execution cases disposed of was 70 days.

21. The miscellaneous petitions filed during the year were 974 as compared with 764 of the previous year. This increase of nondescript petitions cannot be regarded as a healthy sign ; it would seem to indicate irregularity of procedure before the Lower Courts, because, under a proper system of judicature, there is little room for miscellaneous applications not being applications for execution. The number of references made by public officers has been reduced from 8,159 to 5,726, which, though still absurdly high, shows a decided improvement. Only 12 miscellaneous cases or references were pending at the close of the year.

22. The foregoing statistics must be regarded as highly creditable to Captain Cole and to the Judicial Officers under him. Their labors have not only been equal to the increased demand upon them, but they have disposed of all arrears.

STAMPS—23. The value of stamps sold for Judicial purposes in 1865 was Rs. 18,271-8.

In 1866 it was	Rs.	21,819	0	0	
besides which there were recovered under the Stamp Act	„	38	6	0	due
and Stamp penalties	„	611	5	0	
Total ...	„	22,168	11	0	
But from this should be deducted on account of suits withdrawn	„	426	0	0	
leaving a net sum of	„	22,042	11	0	raised on judicial stamps.

REGISTRATION—24. The following Table exhibits the number of documents registered in the year as compared with those of the previous year :—

ACT XVI OF 1864	XX OF 1866.	DOCUMENTS		FEES.					
		1865.	1866.	1865.			1866.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Section 13	Section 17	50	399	110	0	0	1,349	12	0
„ 16		122	0	135	0	0			
„ 17		9	394	25	8	0			
	Total ...	181	793	270	8	0	1,349	12	0

25. Only one Will was deposited for safe custody in the year under review.

26. The total cost of establishments for registration was Rs. 1,429-15-6, being Rs. 80-3-6 in excess of the receipts. There was some further expense on account of almirahs, seals, &c., on the first organization of the department. But there is good reason to hope that next year's registration will yield a surplus of fees over expenses.

27. Some little difficulty appears to have arisen from the omission of coffee planters to register their grants in due time. It appears that many of them were not aware of the necessity for registration.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Vide Judicial Statement No. 1 (Criminal).

COURTS—28. Captain Cole, the Superintendent of Coorg, is the Magistrate of the district, and has extended powers under Act XV of 1862. Cases calling for more than seven years' imprisonment and those punishable with death are disposed of by the Superintendent of Ashtagram, who comes occasionally from Mysore for the purpose of holding Sessions in Coorg. This is an anomaly, but it cannot well be avoided, since Coorg is too small a Province to support complete establishments of its own.

29. The Native Assistant Mr. Chappadi Soobaya and the Mooktesir of the Duryaft Cutcherry are Sub-Magistrates of the 1st Class; and the Subadars of the Towns and Talooks, and some of the Parputtegars, are Sub-Magistrates of the 2nd Class.

Vide Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

ORIGINAL CASES—30. At the begining of the year there were :—

	Cases.	Persons.
Pending from the year 1865	7	15
During the year there were received	670	1,180
Received by transfer	43	61
„ by remand	3	7
Committed	78	142
Sent to the Superintendent of Ashtagram	3	8
Total for disposal ...	804	1,413

But only 3 cases involving 20 persons remained for disposal at the end of the year.

31. The number of cases received in 1865 was 610, involving 1,087 persons; there was thus an increase of 60 cases and 93 persons in 1866. The increase was chiefly in petty cases of theft and other offences relating to property, and in cases of insult and assault of various kinds. Perhaps some of this increase may be due to an increased attention to complaints. On the other hand, there was a small decrease in cases of grievous hurt, escape, and resistance to apprehension, wrongful restraint, mischief, criminal trespass, breach of contract, concealment of birth, and offences relating to marriage. There were two cases of murder, one of arson, and two of dacoity. Convictions bore a proportion of 75 to 25 acquittals.

PUNISHMENTS.—32. No sentence of death was passed during the year. Two persons were sentenced to be transported for life, and one for seven years; and 117 persons were sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from one month to five years, and one for seven years. Fourteen were flogged, and 593 were fined not more than Rs. 100 each, while eight were fined more than that amount. The average amount of fines was Rs. 10-6-3 per man. The total of fines adjudged was Rs. 6,447-11-7 (including Rs. 200 awarded by the Superintendent of Ashtagram), of which Rs. 4,341-2-10 were recovered. Of the 14 persons flogged, seven received from 10 to 20 stripes, and seven from 20 to 30 stripes. Ten of these persons were adults. No property was confiscated as a punishment.

Vide Judicial Statement No. 4, (Criminal).

Vide Judicial Statement No. 3, (Criminal)

DISPOSAL—33. Of the cases for disposal in the year under review, there were:—

Transferred	43
Sent to Sessions	81
Remanded	2
Sent to the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division	3
Struck off the file on account of the death and escape of prisoners ...	2
Otherwise disposed of	670
Total disposed	801
Remaining	3
	804

34. Of the cases disposed of in the year—

The Superintendent disposed of	71	or 10·60	per cent.
Assistant Superintendent	67	„ 10·00	„
Duryaft Cutcherry	20	„ 2·99	„
Eight Subadars	410	„ 61·19	„
Sixteen Parputtegars	102	„ 15·22	„
Total of Cases .	670	„ 100·	

DURATION—35. The average duration of cases was five days. The longest duration of any case was 68 days, and the date of the oldest case pending at the end of the year was the 12th December 1866.

36. The average duration of appeals was 28 days, and the longest duration of any appeal was 71 days. There were 11 cases appealed during the year, in 8 of which the sentence was confirmed. No appeal was pending at the close of the year. There was only one appeal to the Judicial Commissioner in which the sentence was modified.

Vide Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

MISCELLANEOUS CASES—37. No fewer than 12,388 miscellaneous petitions, &c., were received during the year, of which all but 25 were disposed of. In 1865 the number received was 9,810. The increase was therefore more than 26 per cent. I cannot regard with satisfaction this increase of miscellaneous applications. It seems to indicate that the Criminal Codes are imperfectly understood.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS—38. Six European British subjects were charged before the Superintendent as Justice of the Peace. Of these, 3 were fined from 50 to 100 Rupees, one was sentenced to one

month's imprisonment, and two were discharged. Besides these, one European British subject was committed for trial before the High Court at Madras on a charge of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder. At the preliminary enquiry, it appeared that the accused had gone into his stable at night, and finding some fault with a horse-keeper, had struck him with his fist in the dark. The horse-keeper had a diseased spleen, and died almost immediately. A Madras jury found the accused "not guilty," and he was acquitted.

GENERAL REMARKS—39. The people of Coorg are fortunate in having for their Superintendent an officer who has their welfare so much at heart as Captain Cole. He is one of the ablest officers of the Commission, combining considerable logical power with great industry, and with zeal verging on enthusiasm. Without neglecting the routine of his office, he has found time and energy for instructing his Sub-Magistrates in the Penal and Procedure Codes; for promoting education in the Government School; and for compiling a manual of the laws and customs peculiar to Coorg.

40. Captain Cole has had no European Assistant, and his Native Assistant Mr. C. Soobaya has been entrusted with no civil jurisdiction. The Superintendent writes in the highest terms of Shamanah, his Judicial Sheristadar.

COORG JUDL. COMMR.'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
25*th April* 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commr.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT I.

Showing the various Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Coorg District on the last day of the year 1866.

	Class of Tribunals distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department, from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and jury or assessors if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total Number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European	Native	Average annual cost of Establishment of each Tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal. Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.	REMARKS.
1	Parputtegars exercising Revenue powers only	9	100	4,623	9	1		.... .	0	0	0	0	0	136-0-0	* 0 0 0	Police.	Department	0	0	0	This information cannot be obtained for the other Courts in time.	0	0	0	* No distinct or separate Judicial establishment provided for these Tribunals.
2	Do. Do. Civil and Criminal powers	15	100	4,623	15	1	2nd Class Sub-Magistrate's powers	....	0	0	0	15	0	144-12-9	* 0 0 0	...		0	102	0		0	0	0	
3	Pettah Subadars exercising Civil and Criminal powers	2	3	2,618	2	1	2nd Do. Do. and original Civil powers within Rs. 200 ...	... .	0	0	0	2	0	420-0-0	1,380 0 0	Police and Revenue.		0	201	473		0	0	0	
4	Talook Do. Do. Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers...	6	400	18,491	6	1	Do. Do.	....	0	0	0	6	0	182-0-0	0 0 0	Registration and Police.		0	209	558		0	0	0	
5	Duryaft Cutcherry Mooktasir exercising Civil and Criminal powers	1	0	0	1	1 Judge, 4 Assessors.	1st Class Sub-Magistrate's, with original Civil powers within 3,000 Rupees and appeal power	.....	0	0	0	1	0	960-0-0	2,172 0 0	His duty only.		0	20	133		52	0	0	
6	Native Assistant Superintendents exercising Criminal powers only	1	0	0	1	0	1st Class Sub-Magistrate.	..... .	0	0	0	1	0	3,600-0-0	0 0 0	In charge of Treasury and Jail.		0	67	0		0	0	0	
7	Superintendent of Coorg exercising full Criminal, Civil and Revenue powers, and also the powers described by Act XV of 1862	1	2,400	1,18,187	1	Assessors in 5 cases at 2 in each case.	Magistrate, and can award imprisonment in Criminal cases within 7 years, and also exercise the powers of deciding Revenue, Civil and Criminal cases both Original and Appeal ...	Passed the Civil Service Examination in Hindustani. Class for officers of the Commission.	0	1	0	0	12,000	0-0-0	1,656 0 0	Supervising Abkaree and Forest Department. Registration Department.		0	71	4	5	46	11	7	
8	Session Court (Ashtagram Division Superintendent)	1	0	0	1	2 Assessors.	Powers of Session Judge.	.....	0	1	0	0	27,200	0-0-0	7,611 8 0	...	...	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Judicial Commissioner's Court ...	0	0	0	1	1	Powers of High Court.	.....	1	0	0	0	42,000	0-0-0	40,188 0 0	...	113	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	
																	Total		673	1,168	5	104	12	7	
																	1865		606	1,026	0	106	13	0	
																	Increase ..		67	142	0	0	0	0	
																	Decrease ..		0	0	0	2	1	0	

ABSTRACT.

Original Courts	24
Original and Appeal Courts ..	3
Judicial Commissioner's Court	1
	28

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867

J. R KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 2.—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence, in the District of Coorg in the year 1866.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.		Number of offences reported during the year	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Remaining under trial	REMARKS.
CLASS I.							
1 OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC AND JUSTICE.							
Altering the appearance of coin	244	1	1				
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	231, 239 to 243	2	7				
Personating a Public Servant	170	1	1				
Obstructing Public Servant in discharge of his public function	186	1	1				
Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a Public Servant	174, 175	13	13				
Disobedience of lawful order	188	1	1				
Taking valuable thing by or to influence Public Servant.	161, 165	2	3				
Public Servant negligently suffering escape ...	129, 223	1	1				
Giving false evidence	193, 196	1	2				
Forgery or fraudulently using forged document	465, 468	5	9				
False charge of offence	211	6	11				
Municipal, under Police or Municipal and Local Acts		120	235				
Unlawful assembly	143, 144	2	3				
Rioting	147	1	19				
Affray .	160	8	24				

cannot now be obtained

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 2,—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS.
CLASS III.						
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						
Dacoity 395, 397, 398	4	7				
Robbery 392	1	7				
Theft ... ... 379, 380, 392, 393 — In a dwelling-house .. / On the Highway .. / Elsewhere	140	191				
Attempt to commit theft 511	1	1				
Extortion 384	1	3				
House breaking, or house trespass in order to commit theft 451, 454, 457	9	9				
Dishonestly receiving stolen property 411, 414	4	5				
Dishonest misappropriation of property 403	9	17				
Criminal breach of trust 406, 409	16	31				
Cheating 417, 420	8	12				
Mischief 426, 427	23	30				
Mischief by fire 435, 436	3	3				
TOTAL	219	316		cannot now be obtained.		

CLASS IV.						
NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE CLASSES.						
1 Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood ...	295	1	4	This information		
2 Breaches of Abkaree rules		1	2			
3 Offences relating to Saltpetre—Act XXXI of 1860		1	2			
4 „ „ Stamps—Act X of 1862		1	1			
TOTAL		4	9			
GRAND TOTAL ..		723	*1,195	†464	711	20
1865		658	1,095	403	677	15
Increase		65	100	61	34	5
Decrease .					...	...

*Exclusive of 210 persons transferred, committed, &c., to Courts within the Division.
†Including 3 persons dead, escaped, &c.

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE.
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 3 (CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the District of Coorg in the year 1866.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH					PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					Remained at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	REMARKS.
	Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial during the present year: By arrest.	Brought to trial during the present year: By summons or warrant.	Received by transfer.	Total	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.				
Parputtegars vested with the powers of a 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate	0	42	97	1	140	10	12	118	0	0	0	2	266	
Subadars with do do.	0	539	376	6	921	130	211	418	141	2	19	4	1,132	
Mooktesir with do. of 1st Class do.	0	6	6	16	28	0	5	22	1	0	0	4	30	
Native Assistant Superintendent with do do	2	62	0	45	109	9	40	60	0	0	0	9	128	
Superintendent of Coorg vested with the full powers of a Magistrate	13	34	18	142	207	2	40	88	8	68	1	8	197	
Sessions Court, Ashtagram Division Supt. ...	0	0	0	8	8	0	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	
Judicial Commissioner's Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total ...	15	683	497	218	1,413	151	*311	711	150	70	20	5	1,753	* Including 79 persons discharged for want of proof after arrest.
1865 ..	8	1,087		177	1,272	186	212	677	138	44	15	6	0	
Increase ..	7	9	3	41	141	0	99	34	12	26	5	0	0	
Decrease ..	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Off'g. Judicial Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 4 (CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the District of Coorg in the year **1866.**

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	Number of Persons punished: Parpattegars vested with the powers of 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.	Subadars vested with do	Mookteesh vested with the powers of 1st Class Sub-Magistrate	Assistant vested with do.	Superintendent vested with the full powers of a Magistrate	By the Ashtagram Division Sessions Court	Judicial Commissioner's Court	Total for 1866.	Total for 1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fined	116	378	16	37	22	.	.	569	677	34	
Imprisoned	2	40	4	10	27	3		86			
Flogged	..		.....		13			13			
Ordered to find security	.		.....		8	.	...	8			
Imprisoned and fined	...		2	13	17	2		34			
Imprisoned and flogged	....	.	.. .		1	.	...	1			
Death			... .		. ..						
Total persons punished	118	418	22	60	88	5		711	677	34	
DETAIL OF SENTENCES OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT											
Fines—											
Not exceeding Rupees 5*			.....	. . .	.....	.. .					...
" " " 50 ..	116	378	18	41	22	...		575	584		9
" " " 200 ..	...	.	.	9	15	2		26	14	12	
" " " 1,000	.				2	...	.	2	8	...	6
Exceeding " 1,000	...							.....			.
Total No of Fines	116	378	18	50	39	2	.	603	606	...	3
Total amount of fines	398 0 0	1 175 2 7	124 2 0	1,024 7 0	3,526 0 0	200 0 0		6 447 11 7	7 426 12 6		979 0 11
Amount realized	398 0 0	1,160 14 7	93 0 0	683 4 3	2,006 0 0	.	...	4,341 2 10	6,516 8 6		2,175 5 8
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or amend	1 0 0	43 6 7	.	532 6 3	210 0 0	.	.	786 12 10	1,248 13 5	..	462 0 7

*This is included in the next item "not exceeding 50 Rs. fine"

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 4,—*continued.*

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT		Number of Persons punished. Parputtegars vested with the powers of 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.	Subadars vested with do.	Mooktesir vested with the powers of 1st Class Sub-Magistrate.	Assistant vested with do.	Superintendent vested with the full powers of a Magistrate	By the Ashtagram Division Session Court.	Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Total for 1866.	Total for 1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.												
Not exceeding 15 days*	Rigorous	...	.	.		.	....		..	.	...	.
	Simple	.....	...	.					..			...
" " 6 Months	Rigorous	2	20	5	18	10			55	41	14	.....
	Simple	..	20	1	5	7			33	39		6
" " 2 Years	Rigorous	...	...			20	2	.	22	9	13	....
	Simple	...	.	.		.	...	..	.	1	..	1
" " 7 Years	Rigorous	..				8	.	...	8	10	..	2
	Simple	.....	...	.			. .			..	.	....
Exceeding 7 Years	Rigorous	.	..				... .	...			.	. .
	Simple	..	. .		.		...	...			.	..
TOTAL	Rigorous	2	20	5	18	38	2	...	85	60	25	.....
	Simple	...	20	1	5	7	.....	...	33	40	...	7
PENAL SERVITUDE.												
Transportation	For terms	... ..	.	.. .	..		1		1	1	...	.... .
	For life	.. ...	.		.	.	2	...	2	..	2	. ...
Sentenced, in addition to imprisonment, to	Solitary confinement	.....	.	...	. .	.... .	.....	...	.....	... ..	...	. . ..
	Forfeiture of property	.... .	.		. .	...	....	...	.	.....	...	....
TOTAL		.	..		.	.	...	.	121	101	20	.....

*This is included in the next item "not exceeding 6 months' imprisonment"

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 5 (CRIMINAL).

***Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the District of Coorg during the year* 1866.**

TRIBUNAL.	Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by Judicial Commissioner's Court.	Number of Persons: Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	REMARKS.
Superintendent and District Magistrate . .. { Appeals from Sub-Magistrates } 11	.	.	8	1	.	2		
Judicial Commissioner. Appeal from Superintendent	1	.		1		..	..	
TOTAL ..	1		8	2	..	2	.	
1865 .	5	5	10	1	1	..	2	
Increase	.	...	.	1		2		
Decrease	4	5	2	..	1	..	2	

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 7 (CIVIL.)

Statement showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the District of Coorg in the year 1866.

VALUE OF SUITS.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of Suits.		REMARKS.
	Paupettigar's Courts.	Talook and Petah Subadar's Courts.	Durvaft Cutcherry Court.	Assistant Superintendent's Court.	Superintendent's Court.	Number of Suits.	Amount.	
In Civil Courts.								
Not exceeding Rupees ... 5*	..	..		..	...	...	This information cannot now be obtained.	*This is included in the next item "not exceeding 20 Rs"
" " " ... 20	...	311	.	..	...	311		
" " " ... 100	...	504	.	...	2	506		
" " " ... 500	...	216	75		...	291		
" " " ... 5,000	...	...	58	...	..	58		
" " " ... 1,00,000	...	...	.	..	2	2		
Exceeding " ... 1,00,000	...	.	.	...	...	...		
Total in Civil Courts ...	...	1,031	133	...	4	1,168	1,57,403-12-2	
1865	...	926	95	...	5	1,026	1,01,317-14-9	
Increase ...	...	105	38	...		142	56,085-13-5	
Decrease ...	...	...	..	...	1	...	... ..	
In Revenue Courts.								
* * *	...	.	...	...	...	...	.. ...	*The information in regard to the Revenue Courts cannot now be obtained

MEMO.

Value of 1,133 suits filed during the year 1866 is Rs. 1,41,609 13 5
" 1,025 " " " 1865 " 1,12,114 13 6
Increase, Rupees .. 29,494 15 11

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867.

J R KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 8. (CIVIL.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Coorg in the year 1866.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Number of cases on file: Remained from last year	Instituted	Total	Cases withdrawn, transferred or struck off without trial or decree.	Cases in which decree passed: Without contest in court: Ex-parte	By Confession	By Compromise and consent	By Arbitration	Total	Contested and decided in court: In favor of Plaintiffs: In whole	In part	In favor of defendants, objections or appeal upheld	Total	Cases pending at close of the year	Average number of days during which each case listed: Contested	Uncontested	Number of summonses to parties to appear in person	Number of parties who appeared	Number of summonses to witnesses other than parties	Number of witnesses who appeared	REMARKS.
Sub-Commissioner's Court	3	3	6	2						4	...	...	4			102					
Court of Cutchery	13	2	145	27		24	7		31	5	12	13	75	12		60					
Sadder Courts (6 Taluks and 2 Tirads)	52	1,008	1,09	192		73	62		136	211	142	2	429	4		52					
Total	4	2,13	2,1	221		378	69		147	2	204	3	5	16		32					
REVENUE COURT																					
Sub-Collector's		1	1								3	2	5			...					
Civil Court 1865	13	1,[illegible]7	1,[illegible]	1[illegible]5		201	110		301	28	203	41	52	15		62					
Lower	5	1	232	1[illegible]		87			40												
Pleaders	..		..	..			41		..	13	1	2	18	22		10					

It is difficult to obtain this information for the year 1866 without great delay

* Including 7 cases received by transfer, and 3 by remand.

† Including 7 cases transferred to other Courts within the District.

‡ Including 12 cases received by transfer.

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
BENGALORE,
The 27th April 1867.

NOTE.

Number of cases instituted during the year 1866, ... 1,133
Number of cases received by transfer ... 1,[illegible]
Total ... 1,[illegible]
Deduct for the year 1865 ... 1,025
Increase ... [illegible]

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 9 (CIVIL).

Statement showing Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the District of Coorg in the year 1866.

CLASS OF COURTS.	CASES ON THE FILE			Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.	DECIDED ON TRIAL.			Remanded for further investigation	Total	Cases pending at end of year.	Average duration of each appeal tried.	REMARKS.
					IN FAVOR OF APPELLANT.							
	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In whole.	In part.	In favor of respondent.					
Superintendent's Court, Civil Appeal.	5	41	46	14	5	...	27	.....	32	...	53	
" " Rev. Appeal	.....	12	12	...	2	.....	5	.....	7	5	109	
Duryaft Cutcherry, Civil Appeal ...	11	45	56	9	11	2	27	3	43	4	75	
TOTAL ...	16	98	114	23	18	2	59	3	82	9	109	
Judicial Commissioner's Court ...	... ..	6	6	..	1	1	4	.....	6	. ....	54·9	
TOTAL ...	16	104	120	23	19	3	63	3	88	9	105·2	
1865 ...	25	98	123	33	12	4	53	5	74	16	105·6	
Increase ...	... ..	6	....	... ..	7	....	10	.....	14	...	·0	
Decrease ...	9	... ..	3	10	.. ...	1	.....	2	.....	7	·4	

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 10 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Coorg District in the year 1866.

CLASS OF COURTS	Number of Decrees passed during the year.	Number of applications for execution.			Number of decrees completely executed	Number of decrees partially executed	Number of cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced	Number of coercive processes in execution.				REMARKS.
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Sequestration of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.	
Taluk Subadars' Courts	845	70	566	636	419	...	204	13	...	2	...	23	13	Amount recovered during the year was Rs. 41,914 12 9
Duryaft Cutcherry	106	8	117	125	49	...	70	6	...	11	...	10	1	of which, by sale of immoveable property, „ 3,494 3 11
Superintendent's Court	4	...	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	..	...	by sale of moveables, „ 4,381 9 2
TOTAL	955	78	689	767	468	...	280	19	.	13	...	33	14	
Revenue Court.														Fourteen judgment-debtors were imprisoned on account of an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,476 8 10
Superintendent	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	
1865	927	95	600	695	434	...	183	78	...	9	No	data	12	
Increase	28	...	89	72	34	...	97	...	..	4	...		2	
Decrease	...	17	...	...	...	...	..	59	...	...	...	...	...	

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

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JUDICIAL STATEMENT 11.

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Coorg District in the year 1866.

Class of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	No. of cases tried by Jury.	No. of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.			Assessors' Trials.		No. showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff	Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	No of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	No. of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Duryaft Cutcherry ...	Ryots and Merchants.	0	151	0	0	0	143	8	In all the Civil cases.	4 permanent Assessors.
Superintendent's Court ...	Ditto...	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	In Criminal cases for offences under Sections 395, 328, 465, 193 of the Penal Code.	

Coorg Judicial Commissioner's Office ;
Bangalore,
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT 12.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of Coorg in the year 1866.

CLASS OF REGISTRY OFFICES.	Number of Offices.	NUMBER OF DEEDS REGISTERED.															Amount of fees received.	Actual cost of Registry Office.
		OBLIGATIONS FOR PAYMENTS OF MONEY NOT SECURED ON REAL PROPERTY.					RECEIPTS AND OTHER ACQUITTANCES.		LEASES.									
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Other personal contracts.	Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.		
Coorg ...	7	0	1	0	1	169	67	0	0	0	109	1	338	105	*2	0	1,349 12 0	1,853 14 8
TOTAL...	7	0	1	0	1	169	67	0	0	0	109	1	338	105	2	0	1,349 12 0	1,853 14 8

* One of these is merely copy of a Will.

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE ;
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

All prisoners sentenced for more than 7 days are committed to the old jail in the outer fort at Mercara, a building calculated to hold 41 prisoners. The erection of a suitable jail has been sanctioned, but money has not yet been allotted for the purpose.

Vide Prison Statement No. 1.

2. At the commencement of the year there were 55 convicts, and 9 prisoners under trial, in the jail; 150 convicts, and 56 prisoners under trial, were admitted during the year, making an aggregate of 205 convicts and 65 under trial. Of these 9 died, and 181 were released or otherwise disposed of, leaving 76 convicts, and 4 under trial, at the end of the year. Fourteen civil prisoners were admitted and released during the year.

		1866.	1865.
There were in hospital at the commencement of the year ...		4	2
There were admitted during the year		138	139
Total ..		142	141
Of these were discharged cured	126		124
Died	9		13
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	1		
Remaining at the end of the year	6		
		142	

Vide Prison Statement No. 2.

3. The deaths were 14·51 per cent on the daily average number of prisoners. There were two deaths from diarrhœa, 4 from dysentery, and 3 from other diseases. The sickness was chiefly from fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa.

4. The improvement in the health of the prisoners is attributed in great part to the exertions of Dr. Nash, the medical officer, who has instituted a jail garden, whereby the prisoners are supplied with fresh vegetables.

5. The daily average number of prisoners was 62, and their cost for the year is reported to have been Rs. 6,831-13-7, or Rs. 18-11-5 per diem. The cost of each prisoner per diem is exhibited in comparison with the previous year in the following Table :—

ITEMS.	1865.			1866.		
	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.
Feeding	0	1	6	0	1	9
Guarding	0	1	6	0	1	2
Establishment	0	0	0	0	1	0
Clothing	0	0	1	0	0	2
Hospital charges	0	0	1	0	0	2
Contingencies	0	0	3	0	0	7
TOTAL ...	0	3	5	0	4	10

6. On an average 49 prisoners were set to work every day, and earned 3 annas and 10 pies per man per diem. *Vide* Prison Statement No. 3. The prisoners work outside the jail, and the value of the work done by them is estimated as follows :—

On roads	Rs.	616	14	0
„ Public Buildings	„	585	0	0
Manufactures, brick-making, sawing, &c.	„	3,059	10	7
Total for the year ...		4,261	8	7

a sum which goes a long way towards the cost of the prisoners, Rs. 6,831-13-7.

7. The dry earth conservancy has been followed with great success.

8. Captain Cole has taken measures to procure for the future from the Central Jail at Bangalore a supply of clothing of superior quality and of various colours, so as to classify the prisoners who will wear it.

9. The Government of India having been pleased to sanction the appointment of a European Jailor, who occasionally would act as Police Constable and Bailiff, Mr. W. Jennings has lately been appointed to the post. He has excellent testimonials from officers of European and Native Regiments, in which he has for several years served as bandmaster.

COORG JUDICIAL COMMR.'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

PRISONS 1.

General Return showing number and distribution of Prisoners in the District Jail of Mercara in Coorg for the year 1866.

Class of Jails.	Number of Jails.	No. of Prisoners during the year: Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Received from other Jails.	Total in Jail during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed	Transferred to other Jails	Average number in Jail during the year.	No. of Prisoners on last day of the year: Under sentence of transportation.	Under sentence of rigorous imprisonment: Life.	More than 7 years.	More than 2 years.	More than 6 months.	Not more than 6 months.	Under sentence of simple imprisonment: More than 7 years.	More than 6 months.	Not more than 6 months.	Under trial.	Civil prisoners.	Revenue prisoners.	In transit to other Jails.	Total.	No. of Punishments for breaches of Jail discipline: By flogging.	Other punishment.	
District Jail of Mercara ...	1	64	220	.	*284	195	...	...	1	.	9	...	...	62	3	..	5	28	26	9	...	...	5	4	..	..	...	80	1	...	* Including 14 Civil prisoners
Total ...	1	64	220	.	284	195	...	..	1	..	9	.	.	62	3	.	5	28	26	9	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	80	1	...	

Coorg Judicial Commissioner's Office:
Bangalole.
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

PRISONS 2.

Statement showing the sickness, mortality, &c., of Prisoners in the District Jail of Mercara in Coorg during the year 1866.

NAME OF THE JAIL	Rank of Medical or other Officer in charge.	Average percentage of Mortality during last 10 year	Character of Jail and Jail Buildings and state, whether crowded or otherwise in the present year.	Superficial feet within Jail walls to each prisoner	Cubic feet in wards to each prisoner	Average weight of each prisoner in the different kinds of grain.	Average number in Jail during the year	Average Weights: Of each prisoner when sentenced	Average Weights: Of each prisoner released, on expiry of sentence	Average Weights: Of each prisoner at beginning of the year.	Average Weights: Of each prisoner at end of the year	Sick in Hospital: Remaining at end of last year.	Sick in Hospital: Received this year.	Sick in Hospital: Discharged, cured, or transferred.	Sick in Hospital: Remaining	Sick in Hospital: Average number in Hospital during the year.	Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes	Total died and released without cure	Percentage of death to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken altogether.	EXPLANATIONS AND REMARKS
District Jail of Mercara ...	Surgeon.	5	Been condemned for the last 3 years, and new Jail sanctioned, but no funds were provided; generally crowded.	84	681	The chief grain is rice { lbs. 2 oz. 2 dr. 12¼	62	No data.				4	138	127	6	5	None.	9	9	3·33	3·33	
TOTAL ...		5	...	84	681	...	62	...	...	...	...	4	138	127	6	5	...	9	9	3·33	3·33	

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

PRISONS 3.

Statement showing the employment and earnings of working Prisoners in the District Jail of Mercara in Coorg in the year 1866.

CLASS OF JAILS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS LIABLE TO LABOR DURING THE YEAR.								Amount expended on raw materials, tools, &c., &c.	Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c.	Net amount credited to Government.	Average annual cash earning of each prisoner liable to labor	Average annual cash earning of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures, &c.	Number of prisoners under education in Jail.
	Employed				Intramural Manufactures, &c.									
					Here detail employments									
	On Jail Service	On Jail Gardens	On Jail Buildings.	On labor outside Jail.		In solitary cells.	Sick and infirm.	Total.						
District Jail of Mercara ...	12	1	0	36	NONE	0	4	53	0	0	By sawing wood, making tiles, bricks, &c. 500-00	0	0	0
TOTAL .	12	1	0	36		0	4	53	0	0		0	0	0

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

PRISONS 4.

Statement showing the Establishments and Cost of the District Jail of Mercara in Coorg for the year 1866.

CLASS OF PRISON	ESTABLISHMENT.							EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.						AVERAGE GROSS COST OF EACH PRISONER.								AVERAGE COST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DIET DURING THE YEAR, SHOWING NUMBER OF lbs OBTAINED FOR ONE RUPEE.					
	Number of Jail Guards, regular.	No of Officers other than regular guards.						Jail Guards of regular Police or Military	Establishment other than Guard.	Feeding, contingent, building, and other expenses.	Total.	Deduct profit of manufactures credited	Net cost.	For Jail Guards.	For Establishment.	For diet.	For clothing and bedding.	For Medicines, &c.	For additions and repairs to Jail.	For Miscellaneous Contingencies	Total.	Average net cost of each prisoner after deducting profits credited	Wheaten flour.	Rice.	Dholl.	Chilly.	Cocoanut oil.	Mutton.
		European.	Native Officers, Writers, &c	Turnkeys.	Contingent and occasional Guards	Attached to Hospital	Total.																				
District Jail of Mercara ...	22	None	2	None	3·41	2	29·41	1,743 5 6	1,408 0 0	3,680 8 1	6,831 13 7	500 0 0	6,331 13 7	0 1 2	0 1 0	0 1 9	0 0 2	Received from Civil dispensary.	...	0 0 7	0 4 10	...	...	lbs. oz. drs. 42 15 15	9 3 6	8 2 2	3 7 14	5 9 7
TOTAL	22	...	2	...	3·41	2	29·41	1,743 5 6	1,408 0 0	3,680 8 1	6,831 13 7	500 0 0	6,331 13 7	0 1 2	0 1 0	0 1 9	0 0 2	0 0 2	...	0 0 7	0 4 10	...	...	lbs. oz. drs. 42 15 15	9 3 6	8 2 2	3 7 14	5 9 7

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

PRISONS 5.

Statement showing sex, age, previous convictions, and education of prisoners under sentence in the District Jail of Mercara in Coorg on the last day of the year 1866.

CLASS OF PRISON	SEX.			AGE								NO. OF TIMES CONVICTED.					EDUCATION.				Language and character in which they read and write.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16.	16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	1st conviction	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	More than 3 times convicted.	Uncertain.	No who can read only.	No. who can read and write.	Number well educated.	No of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail.	
District Jail of Mercara.	74	2	76	None	None	4	26	35	8	3	None	68	7	None	None	1	None	6	2	None	Krishna Row reads and writes English, Canarese, Teloogoo, Maharatta, and Sanscrit Alexander Pereira reads and writes English, the other four Canarese only.
TOTAL	74	2	76	0	0	4	26	35	8	3	0	68	7	0	0	1	0	6	2	0	

COORG JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

PRISONS 6.

Statement showing Religion, Race, and Classes of the prisoners under sentence in the District Jail of Mercara in Coorg on the last day of the year 1866.

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.			Average of each individual of each class. Height in feet and inches. F.	I.	Weight in lbs.	Physiognomy and characteristic of each race and class.
According to Religion.	Mahomedan	12	5	3	No data.	FEATURES. Caucasian, frequently an aquiline nose, and well chiselled lips, eyes dark, hair straight, and generally dark. There are no African features, and very few of the Mongolian style to be found in the Jail.
	Hindoo	45	5	6		
	Coorgs	12	5	6		
	Pariahs	7	5	4		
According to Race.	Hindoostanees ..	.				
	Malabars	3				
	Madrassees	12				
	Coorgs	12				
	Mysoreans	49				
Hindoos according to Caste.	Brahmins	1				
	Rajpoots	3				
	Pariah Christians ...	3				
	Wukelegars	27				
	Mussulmans	12				
	Coorgs	72				
	Devengars	5				
	Vellaul	10				
	Siers . ..	3				
	General Average .		5	4½		

Coorg Judicial Commissioner's Office,
Bangalore.
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

PRISONS 7.

Statement showing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and social relations of prisoners under sentence in the District Jail of Mercara in Coorg, on the last day of the year 1866.

			Number of Individuals.
TRADES, &c.	Agriculturists		21
	Laborers		43
	Watchmen		0
	Fishermen or Boatmen .		2
	Carpenters		0
	Masons		2
	Workers in metals		1
	Shop-keepers		3
	Writers		4
	Total ...		76
SOCIAL RELATIONS.	Unmarried		35
	Widowers or Widows		5
	MARRIED.	One wife or husband	35
		Two do.	1
		More than two do.	0
	HAVE CHILDREN.	Not more than 3	15
		More than 3	5

COORG JUDL. COMMR.'S OFFICE
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg Judicial Commissioner

POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

Captain Cole reports that the duties of police are still performed in a most efficient manner by the jumma ryots of Coorg, who are reported to hold their land on a feudal tenure. Captain Cole considers that no better system could be devised for such a country.

2. The town police force, 2 duffadars and 14 peons, for Mahadeopett, the pettah of Mercara, continues the same as before; but 4 more peons have this year been sanctioned for Veerajendrapett, the principal town in South Coorg. The pay of the duffadars has been raised from Rs. 5 to 6, and that of the peons from Rs. 4 to 5 each; but this appears scarcely enough, since coolies in Coorg are paid 7 Rupees, and it is difficult to get proper persons to enlist as police peons.

Vide Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

3. In the year under review—

		1866.	1865
The offences reported were	...	723	658
The property involved was valued at	...	Rs. 13,092	14,066

There were detected within the year 670 cases, involving property valued at Rs. 8,588, and only 53 cases involving Rs. 4,503-15-2 were undetected at the end of the year.

4. It is probably more easy to detect crime in small communities, like those to be found in Coorg, than in large ones. But the great proportion, 92·67 per cent, of detections to crimes reported, leads to the suspicion that a good deal of undetected crime is not reported. This, however, is found under every irregular system of police, and is not peculiar to Coorg.

5. The value of property involved in criminal cases was at first estimated at Rs. 13,092, but the value proved on enquiry was no more than Rs. 10,821, of which Rs. 6,517 was the value of property recovered.

6. The average value proved to have been lost in each case was Rs. 18-10, and that of property recovered was nearly Rs. 12.

7. The following table shows the number and value of the cases detected or not detected during the year :—

Statement of Crimes committed in the Province of Coorg during 1866.

No.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES	Reported during the year		Ascertained to have been not committed.		Detected.		Total.		Undetected.	
		Number.	Property.	Number.	Property.	Number	Property	Number	Property	Number.	Property.
1	Murder 302 to 307	6	....	2	.	3	....	5	... .	1	. .
2	Culpable Homicide 304 ...	1	.....	.	.	1	.... .	1	... .	...	.....
3	Administering stupifying drugs with intent to commit offence 328 . ..	1	...		.	1	....	1	... .	...	... .
4	Counterfeiting or possessing or delivering counterfeit coin 231, 239 to 243.	2	1 0 0	1	...	1	1 0 0	2	4 0 0		
5	Kidnapping 369	1		2	....	2	.	1	...		...
6	Counterfeiting coins 244 ...	1	.	1	.	0		1	.		
7	Theft 379 to 382 .	140	7,038 5 6	31	1,827 15 6	64	1,835 3 6	98	3,663 3 0	42	3,575 2 6
8	Criminal breach of trust 406	16	651 12 0	3	351 10 0	11	267 11 0	14	602 8 0	2	19 1 0
9	Receiving stolen property dishonestly	1	3 1 0	..	.	1	3 1 0	1	3 1 0		. .
10	Committing mischief 436 to 440	3	2,657 11 0	1	... .	2	2,657 11 0	3	2,657 11 0	.	....
11	Lurking house trespass and house breaking 453 and 458	4	99 3 4	...	. .	3	22 13 4	3	22 13 4	1	76 6 0
12	Forgery 468	2	... ..	1	.. .	1	. ...	2	. ..		...
13	Causing hurt to commit robbery 394	3	... .	1		2	....	3	.. ...		... ..
14	Robbery 392	1	51 0 0	1	51 0 0	0	.	1	51 0 0	...	.
15	Dacoity 395, 398 and 399 .	1	2,099 7 10			1	1,182 5 2	1	1,182 5 2	3	917 2 8
	Total	192	12,601 11 8	47	2,213 9 6	96	5,953 3 0	143	8,186 12 6	49	4,417 15 2
16	Minor Offences*	531	188 2 2	34	57 8 0	142	311 10 2	166	402 2 2	1	86 0 0
	Grand Total	723	13,092 13 10	81	2,271 1 6	528	6,317 13 2	609	8,588 14 8	53	4,503 15 2
	*Permitted to be withdrawn or struck off otherwise							61			
								670			

8. Most of the dacoities were committed by Mysore people on the border, and in one case Balachendra Ponnappah, Sub-Magistrate of Yeddeyocalknad, is reported to have traced the dacoits with great promptitude and success, obtaining the conviction of 7 out of 9 dacoits within 16 days of the crime.

9. There were 8 deaths by suicide, 34 by accident, and 3 by wild beasts; and 279 wild beasts were killed. No fewer than 136 persons died on the ghaut roads in the course of the year during the south-west monsoon. Only 35 houses were burnt by accident, and 3 by incendiarism. The culprits were detected and punished.

COORG JUDICIAL COMMR.'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
The 25th April 1867.

J. R. KINDERSLEY,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COORG.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Suits.

1. The year opened with a balance of 48 suits only of the year previous, and 1,143 were filed during the year under review, making an aggregate of 1,191 suits, or an increase of 111 suits compared with the year previous. Out of this number, only 16 suits or 7·36 per cent remained pending at the close of the year, a result which I trust will be considered satisfactory. The suits had increased by 111; but the balance at the close of the year showed a decrease of 32 over that of the previous year.

Distribution of increase.

2. The increase of 10·27 per cent in the number of original suits was distributed amongst the several courts as follows:—

		Increase	Decrease.
1	Superintendent's Court	0	2
2	Duryaft Cutcherry	36	0
3	Talook Subadar's Court	87	0
4	Town do. do.	0	10
	TOTAL...	123	12

How adjudged.

3. Of the number of 1,168 suits disposed of, 916 were adjudged in favor of plaintiffs, and 39 in favor of defendants. Out of the 916 adjudged in favor of plaintiffs, 69 were disposed of on razeenamahs, 378 on confession, and 469 on actual trial; whilst 213 were otherwise disposed of by dismissal, &c. The percentage of decisions in favor of plaintiffs was 86·35 during the year 1865, whilst in 1866, it was 78·42. The percentage of suits actually decided upon trial between the two years was 47·27 and 40·15, respectively.

Distribution of work.

1. The proportion in which the original suits were disposed of was as follows:—

1.	By Subadars of 2 Towns	...	40·49 per cent.
2.	,, ,, 6 Talooks	...	47·77 ,,
3.	,, Duryaft Cutcherry	...	11·39 ,,
4.	,, Superintendent of Coorg	...	·35 ,,

The Native Assistant Superintendent has not had any civil jurisdiction.

Classification of Original Suits.

5. The classification of original suits, disposed of during the year under review, as contrasted with that of the year previous, will be made apparent by the subjoined statement.

		1865.	1866.
1	Inheritance under Hindoo Law	2	2
2	Claims in right of adoption	0	1
3	Suits for partition	3	2
4	Claims of customary fees	1	0
5	Suits between mortgagor and mortgagee	2	1
6	Suits between master and servant	7	1
7	Suits between landlord and tenant	3	0
8	Suits for trespass direct, *e. g.*, wrongful innovation, personal injury...	3	6
9	Suits for trespass indirect, *e. g.*, libel, nuisance, &c ...	2	1
10	Suits connected with marriage and betrothal	0	1
11	Suits for breach of contract	4	21
12	Suits between partners	7	5
13	Parole debt--		
	Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agriculturists	102	106
	Ditto of bankers or traders against each other .	22	10
14	Debt on account—		
	Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agriculturists	136	79
	Ditto of bankers or traders against each other .	50	139
15	Debt on bond, stamped—		
	Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agriculturists	273	354
	Ditto of bankers or traders against each other ..	139	227
16	Debt on bond, unstamped—		
	Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agriculturists	106	65
	Ditto of bankers or traders against each other ..	61	38
17	Other Suits	100	79
	TOTAL .	1,026	1,168

The only noticeable feature in the above statement is that the actions on stamped bonds show a large increase, whilst those on unstamped bonds show a proportionate decrease; evincing that the commercial communities were becoming more alive to the necessity of strictly conforming to the provisions of the Stamp Act.

Percentage of landed to personal property.

6. The proportion of suits for landed property to personal, was 1·18 per cent of 1865, against 1·11 of 1866.

Bankers &c., *versus* Agriculturists.

7. As brought to notice by me in last year's report, an error in the original translation of the heading of statement No. 2, led to the entries, given on the subject of actions between the banking or trading and agricultural communities, being incorrect and fallacious; but measures were duly adopted to secure more accurate statistics on the subject during the year. The comparison with the results of the year previous will not however be reliable. There were 604 actions brought by bankers and traders against agriculturists, against 617, in the year previous. This gives a percentage of 51·71 on the total suits of the

year. I propose next year showing the result as to the number decreed in favor of each class, respectively, which the present returns do not admit of my doing for the year now reviewed.

Amount litigated.

8. The total value of the property litigated was Rs. 1,63,952-2-3 against Rs. 1,23,080-1-7 of the year previous, showing an increase of Rs. 40,872-0-8 or 33·20 per cent. Out of this sum, Rs. 1,06,173-14-5 or 64·94 per cent were decreed in favor of plaintiffs, and Rs. 25,268-0-10 or 15·41 per cent of defendants, Rs. 25,661-12-11 being otherwise disposed of by default, &c. The suits pending at the close of the year only involved a sum of Rs. 6,548-6-1.

The proportion awarded in favor of plaintiffs was 80·82 per cent against 86·98 of 1865. This decrease was due to a larger percentage having been disposed of this year over last year by default, &c. The average amount litigated in each suit was Rs. 138-7-6, against Rs. 110-9-2 of the year previous.

Duration of Original Suits.

9. The average duration, occupied in the disposal of original suits, was 52 days against 62 in 1865. This shows a marked improvement in the action of the Courts in this respect, especially when we consider that the number of suits filed during the year had increased by 111. This improvement in the working of the Courts is also apparent in the longest time occupied in the disposal of any one suit, having been this year 580 days, against 730 in 1865. The delay in this case was chiefly due to the defendant being a resident of Mangalore, and not appearing in answer to the different processes of the Court until the very last.

Litigation to population.

10. As brought to notice last year, no census of the population of this province has ever been taken, and considering the fluctuating nature of the population, owing chiefly to the vast number of coolies in the coffee plantations only working during certain seasons of the year and returning to their houses in Mysore, and Malabar and Canara, for certain periods of each year, the calculation of the proportion of litigation to population cannot be deemed accurate. Taking, however, the Khani Shoomar accounts of the year, the population would amount to 118,187 souls, which would give a proportion of one suit to 103 persons, against one to 115 of the year 1865, and of Rs. 1-3-3 litigated to each soul.

Duration of Suits pending.

11. The suits pending at the close of the year, showed an average duration of 73 days, against 117 days in 1865, and 113 days in 1864. The oldest case on the file, that of the Subadar of Mahadeopett, bore date the 6th January 1866. The delay in this case was due to the Court suspecting that a certain power of attorney, granted by a female at Trichinopoly, was forged, and to the delay in the consequent enquiries made thereon. It will be thus seen that not a single case of previous years remained on the files.

Costs of Original Suits.

12. The original suits gave a total cost of Rs. 12,323-4-6, against Rs. 8,650-7-0 in 1865, and the average cost of each suit disposed of during the period under review, amounted to Rs. 10-8-9, against Rs. 8-6-11 of the previous year.

Suits of 1866.

13. Out of the 1,143 suits filed during the year, no less than 1,127 were disposed of during the year. Out of the number so disposed, 40 were appealed; and in 3 cases, special appeals were preferred.

Appeals.

14. There were 16 appeals pending at the opening of the year, and 86 were filed during the year, giving an aggregate of 102 appeals, against 113 of the preceding year. These appeals were disposed of as follows:

No.		1865.	1866.
1	Confirmed	37	30
2	Modified	26	38
3	Reversed	12	2
4	Remanded	8	3
5	Transferred	1	0
6	Otherwise disposed of	13	25
	TOTAL ...	97	98

There were only 4 appeals pending at the close of the year, the oldest bearing date the 9th November 1866. The number of appeals adjudged in favor of appellants and respondents were respectively 23 and 54, whilst in 1865 the numbers stood at 20 and 44.

Appeals to Judicial Commissioner.

15. There were only 6 appeals made out of the province to the Judicial Commissioner at Bangalore; out of these, 4 were confirmed, one modified and one reversed.

Duration of Appeals.

16. The year previous gave an average duration of each appeal suit, actually tried, of 113 days, whilst during the year under review it amounted to 73 days. The average of the whole of the cases disposed of was 65 days, against 99 in 1865. The longest time occupied in the disposal of any suit was 238 days, against 303 in 1865.

Details of Appeals pending.

17. The close of the year showed 4 appeal cases as pending in the several Courts of the province, whilst in 1865, there were 16. Of these cases, 2 were pending for periods not exceeding one month, and 2 for periods not exceeding two months.

Value of Appeals.

18. The appeal suits involved a sum of Rs. 18,780-10-8, against Rs. 16,681-4-9 in 1865. This gives an average of Rs. 218-6-1 and Rs. 147-9-11 per each appeal suit respectively for those two years.

19. Adopting the same classification as that taken for original suits, the relative proportion of appeals under the different heads will be shown by the subjoined Table :—

Classification of Appeal suits.

No.	NATURE OF SUITS	Decided.		Pending
		Original.	Appeal.	
1	Inheritance under Hindoo Law	2	1	0
2	Claims in right of adoption	1	1	0
3	Suits for partition	2	1	0
4	Suits between mortgagor and mortgagee	1	0	0
5	Do. between master and servant	1	2	0
6	Do. for trespasses direct, *e. g.*, wrongful innovation, personal injury, &c.	6	0	0
7	Do. for trespasses indirect, *e. g.*, libel, nuisance, &c. ...	1	0	0
8	Do. connected with marriage and betrothal	1	0	0
9	Do. for breach of contract	21	4	0
10	Do. between partners	5	4	0
11	Parole debt—			
	Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agriculturists	106	1	0
	Do. of bankers or traders against each other ...	10	1	0
12	Debt on account —			
	Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agriculturists	79	6	0
	Do. of bankers or traders against each other ...	139	3	0
13	Debt on bond, stamped—			
	Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agriculturists	354	17	0
	Do. of bankers or traders against each other	227	13	0
14	Debt on bond, unstamped—			
	Suits for debt between bankers or traders and agriculturists	65	6	0
	Do. of bankers or traders against each other ...	38	3	0
17	Other suits	79	32	4
	Total ...	1,168	98	4

20. The relative disposal of the suits, original and appeal, by the several Courts of the province is shown below:—

Distribution of Suits.

No	COURTS.	Original Suits.		Appeals	
		1865	1866	1865	1866
1	Superintendent's Courts ...	5	4	38	46
2	Duryafi Cutcherry	95	133	58	52
3	Subadar's Courts	926	1,031	...	.. ..
	Total . .	1,026	1,168	96	98

Pauper Suits.

21. There were 4 original and 5 appeal pauper suits, in which Rs. 52-0-0 were recovered finally as the value of stamps, out of Rs. 310-8-0 remitted in the institution of the suits.

Execution of Decrees.

22. Inclusive of the arrears, 78 cases, of the preceding year, there were 767 applications for the execution of decrees in the several Courts of the province, out of which 748, or 97·52 per cent, were disposed of, and only 19 cases remained unexecuted at the close of the year. In 1865 the total number of applications amounted to 695, out of which 617 or 88·77 per cent were disposed of.

Amount recovered.

23. The total amount recovered through the Courts was Rs. 41,914-12-9. The percentage to the total amount decreed during the year only was 37·11. Of this sum, Rs. 3,494-3-11 were realized by the sale of immoveable and Rs. 4,381-9-2 by sale of moveable property. There were 14 judgment debtors who suffered incarceration in the civil debtor's jails for periods ranging from 1 to 90 days, on account of suits involving a total of Rs. 1,176-9-10.

Duration of Execution cases.

24. The average number of days occupied in the disposal of such cases was 70, against 99 of 1865.

Interpleader Suits.

25. Out of the 105 execution cases in the Duryaft Cutcherry, there were 9 claims put forth by other parties. Of these, 8 were successful in full or in part, and 1 unsuccessful. These details in other Courts have not been obtained, and it is now too late to do so.

Miscellaneous cases.

26. The subjoined Table will exhibit the receipt and disposal of miscellaneous cases, reports, and papers, during the year, as contrasted with 1865 :

	1865.	1866.
Pending	59	48
Received	8,969	6,757
TOTAL . ..	9,028	6,805
Disposed of	8,980	6,793
Remaining	48	12

Distribution of Miscellaneous Papers.

27. The miscellaneous cases, reports &c., were distributed amongst the several Courts as follows :

No		1865.	1866.	Pending.
1	Superintendent's Court	1,403	1,535	0
2	Duryaft Cutcherry	1,120	1,395	0
3	Talook Subadars	4,675	2,401	4
4	Town do.	1,782	1,462	8
	TOTAL	8,980	6,793	12

The decrease in the number of these papers is chiefly due to the introduction of the system of serving all civil processes through the batta ameens and peons, which obviated the necessity of writing orders to the Parputtigars and receiving their replies.

Average duration.

28. The average duration in the disposal of such cases and papers is shown below :

No.	PAPERS.	Superintendent's Court.	Duryaft Cutcherry.	Sumadis'. Talook	Sumadis'. Pettah
1	Miscellaneous cases...	10	10	12	10
2	Petitions	7	1	10	30
3	Other papers	2	1	4	2

Civil debtors.

29. There were 14 civil debtors confined during the year against 12 in 1865, for periods ranging from 1 to 90 days. There were none in confinement at the close of the year.

Stamps.

30. The value of the stamps, sold during the year for judicial purposes, was Rs. 21,819-0-0, and in 1865 was Rs. 18,271-8-0, showing an increase of Rs. 3,548-8-0. Besides this sum, Rs. 38-0-6 were recovered as the difference in the value of the stamps used, and those which ought to have been used, and Rs. 611-5-0 as fines under the provisions of the Stamp Act. Rs. 426-0-0 were refunded on account of suits withdrawn.

Registration of Assurances.

31. The returns of the registration of assurances, under Act XX of 1866, are separately rendered through the Registrar General; but it may not be out of place here to briefly review the results of the operations during the past year. The provisions, as previously contained in Act XVI of 1864, were only introduced into this province from July 1865; and as the registers, rules, &c., were not furnished till the close of that year, no fair comparison can be made between the results of the two years.

The number of documents registered under the several sections of the Act, and the amount of fees realized thereon, will be apparent from the subjoined Table.

Sections.		Documents.		Fees.	
Act XVI of 1864.	XX of 1866.	1865	1866	1865.	1866.
				Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.
13	17	50	399	110 0 0	1,349 12 0
16		122	394	135 0 0	
17		9		25 8 0	
Total ...	.. ..	181	793	270 8 0	1,349 12 0

Wills.

32. There was only *one* will deposited for safe custody in the office during the year.

Costs of Establishments.

33. The total costs of the several establishments for registration was Rs. 1,429-15-6, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,349-12-0, which gave a deficit of Rs. 80-3-6. This deficit will no doubt soon disappear and a surplus take its place. This does not include the cost of almirahs, seals, &c., requisite to be supplied to new departments on first formation.

34. The introduction of the Act and its provisions have only lately become known to the many planters scattered about through the province, though every means were adopted by me to make them known. It is almost impossible for a large body of settlers scattered about in distant, and at times inaccessible, localities to make themselves acquainted with the provisions of Acts, which are generally only to be found in the columns of the Government Gazette. Copies of such Acts should invariably be furnished for distribution and sale to those classes affected by their promulgation. It was suddenly decided by the Law Officers of the Crown at Madras, that the title deeds given by the Government were not exempt from registration, and the planters of Coorg found themselves, owing to their ignorance of the provisions of the Act and the expiration of the period for registration, without valid and marketable title deeds for their estates. After some difficulty and representation, it has been decided that such deeds should be recalled and fresh deeds be issued in lieu, so as to allow of a fresh period for registration.

35. A fresh difficulty arose with regard to these title deeds, inasmuch as the late Registrar General of Assurances ruled, that these grants came under Section 34 of the Act, and that the grantees were not parties executing but claiming under the grant, and that, consequently, the period of grace for registration should count from the date on which the Commissioner might execute them; but, I contended that these grants were executed by the Commissioner for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and by the grantee on behalf of himself, his heirs, executors and assigns, as set forth in the terms of the grant, and that consequently the deeds came under the operation of Section 22; more especially as, owing to the necessity of making enquiries as to whether the grantees were entitled to the timber exemption clause, to be entered at the foot of the deed, and other causes, the grantees were often not called upon to execute the deed till after the period of four months had expired. The grantees were often absent in England and other parts of the globe, and it was manifestly unfair to consider them bound by the date on which the Commissioner may have executed them at Bangalore, whilst the grants were issued in Coorg. This point is still under consideration.

General Remarks.

36. It was often brought to the notice of Government that the establishments of the Province were underhanded and underpaid, and that the annual increase of work rendered it imperatively necessary that an increase should be allowed. These representations have had effect so far as to allow an addition of five rupees per mensem to the salary of the Subadar of the Yeddeynalknad Talook, and of one additional Goomastah to four Talooks. On reviewing the statements submitted with this report, it will be seen that only three Courts

showed any arrears in their files at the close of the year, and that these cases amounted only to 23, inclusive of original and appeal, civil and criminal.

I trust therefore that, whether considering the increase in the number of suits filed, and the despatch of work in the several Courts on the original and appeal sides, in the miscellaneous cases and papers, and in the execution of decrees, the results of the Judicial Administration of the province during the past year will be considered satisfactory.

The laws and customs prevailing amongst the Coorgs differ in many important points, such as marriage, adoption, inheritance, &c., from the Hindoo laws; and often most intricate points turn up, which cannot be decided by the text books which are our guide in South India, and experts, learned in the laws and customs of this peculiar race, have to be called in. I, therefore, in 1865, when formerly in charge of the province, assembled a great council of the leading and most learned amongst the Coorgs, and drew up a Manual of Coorg Laws on the same principle as Strange's Manual of Hindoo Law. The several chapters of this Manual were then sent to the subadars of the talooks for submission to local councils, whose opinions are again submitted to the chief council. This course had to be pursued, as the Coorg dialect, a grammar of which I am just passing through the press, has hitherto been an unwritten one, and no works or manuscripts exist. This Manual I hope shortly to submit, in a printed form, for approval and adoption as a text for guidance in this Province.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

PENAL STATISTICS.

Powers.

37. Out of 16 Parputtigars, or Deputy Subadars in charge of Nâds or sub-divisions of talooks, who had been invested with the powers of a Sub-Magistrate, under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, two were employed as demarcation Parputtigars under the Survey Department, and did not discharge magisterial functions. These officers are gradually acquiring a better knowledge of the Codes and of the principles of law. I make a point of availing myself of the opportunities afforded during the annual tour to examine each Sub-Magistrate in the Penal and Procedure Codes.

Cases.

38. Inclusive of 7 cases of the previous year, the aggregate number of cases on the files of the several Courts amounted to 794, involving 1,390 prisoners, against 719 cases, and 1,261 prisoners in 1865. This increase arose chiefly in cases of petty theft, criminal force, and insult.

Disposal of Cases.

39. These cases were disposed of as follows, as contrasted with the year previous:

		1865	1866
1	Disposed of	600	672
2	Transferred	28	13
3	Committed	78	81
	Total ..	706	796
	Remaining	13	5
	GRAND TOTAL .	719	801

Out of the 5 cases remaining on the files at the close of the year, one has been struck off in consequence of the death of the prisoner, and one as the prisoner had escaped, leaving only 3 cases in arrears.

By what Courts disposed of.

40. The subjoined statement will show the relative proportion of cases disposed of between the several Courts of the Province, as contrasted with the returns of 1865.

		1865.	1866.
1	Superintendent	68 or 11·34 per cent	71 or 10·60
1	Assistant Superintendent	105 „ 17 50 „	67 „ 10·0
1	Duryaft Cutcherry	16 „ 2·66 „	20 „ 2 99
8	Subadars	324 „ 54·0 „	410 „ 61·19
16	Parputtigars	87 „ 14·50 „	102 „ 15·22
	TOTAL ..	600 or 100·	670 or 100·

This total does not include two cases which had been remanded.

Description of offences.

41. The subjoined Table will exhibit, under the several sections of the Penal Code, the respective description of offences brought to trial during the year, as contrasted with those of previous year.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES	1865.	1866.
Counterfeiting or possessing or delivering Counterfeit Coin, 231, 232, 236, 239 to 243	1	1
Making or possessing instruments for Counterfeit Coin, 233, 235, & 245	0	1
Murder, 302 and 303	1	2
Culpable Homicide, 304	1	0
Causing grievous hurt, 326, 327, 329, 331, and 333	2	0
Administering stupifying drugs with intent to commit offence, 328	2	1
Kidnapping, 363, 366 to 369	1	3
Theft, 379 to 382	82	103
Robbery, 392 to 394	1	2
Dacoity, 395, 398, 399 and 402	0	2
Criminal Breach of Trust, 406 to 409	13	17
Receiving stolen property dishonestly, 411 to 414 ...	3	5
Committing mischief by fire, 436 to 440	1	1
Lurking house trespass or house breaking, 453 to 460	3	6
Forgery, 466 to 468 and 472 to 476	0	3
Offences against tranquility, 143 to 158 and 160	4	8
Bribery, 116 and 161 to 165	1	3
Personating a Public Servant, 170 and 171 . ..	0	1
Contempt of lawful authority of public servants, 172 and 190 ..	9	13
Giving false evidence, 193, 196 and 220	1	6
Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant, 223 .	2	0
Resistance to lawful apprehension, 221 and 225	3	0
Using a Government stamp known to have been used, 262 ...	1	1
Offences relating to weights and measures, 264 to 267	3	0
Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, 269 to 294	1	0
Offences relating to religion, 295 to 298	1	1
Attempt to commit culpable homicide, 308	0	1
Hurt, 325, 330, 332 and 334 to 338	8	12
Wrongful restraint, or confinement, 341 to 348...	3	1
Criminal force and assault, 352 to 355, 357 and 358	173	183
Unlawful compulsory labor, 370 to 374	0	1
Extortion, 384 and 385	1	1

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	1865.	1866.
Criminal misappropriation of property, 403 to 404	7	10
Cheating, 417 to 420	6	6
Mischief, 426 to 435	26	22
Criminal trespass, 447, 448, 451, 461 and 462	14	8
Forgery, 465, 469, and 471	2	2
Criminal breach of contract, 490 to 492	6	.....
Offences relating to marriage, 494, 497, and 498	6	3
Defamation, 500 to 502	.....	2
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, 504, 506 and 510 ...	103	121
Offences under any other or special or local Law	104	117
Offences summarily disposed of under Section 163 of the Criminal Procedure Code	1	.....
Concealment of birth, 318	3	.....
TOTAL	600	670

Review of offences.

42. This statement only exhibits the cases disposed of in the province, and does not include those committed to the Court of the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division in Mysore, who is vested with the higher powers of a Session Judge in regard to Coorg, but is bound to exercise these powers on trial within the territorial limits of the province, no cases being actually sent to Mysore. There were two cases of murder, one of arson and two of dacoity. The increase in the number of offences, it will be observed, has chiefly arisen in cases of petty theft, assault and insult; whilst the more serious crimes show on the whole a decrease.

Percentage of convictions and acquittals.

43. The convictions bore a proportion of 75 to 25 of acquittals, against 76 to 24 in 1865.

Percentage to population.

44. Assuming, according to the annual returns already quoted, the population of Coorg to be 118,187 souls, the number of offences brought to trial would bear a proportion of one to every 167 of the population, against one to every 178 in 1865. These returns only include those who are more or less permanent residents, and not the large number of coolies on the estates, who in reality have been the cause of the increase in the ratio of crime.

Punchayets and Assessors.

45 The aid of a Punchayet, or assessors, was called in by the several Courts as follows:—

By Superintendent, in five cases.
Assistant Superintendent, none.
Subadars, none.

The Punchayet in the Duryaft Cutcherry is a permanent institution, the members being selected in rotation from all parts of the country. In the days of the Rajahs, one of the Dewans used to preside in this Court, but after the assumption of the Government of the country, the

Subadars and senior Moonshees of the Superintendent's office used to be nominated. In May 1864, a permanent Mooktasir of the Court was appointed. The nominees to the Punchayet are selected from all classes of the people, and this year I have added the leading members amongst the Native Christains. I have every reason to believe that the working of such a Court, aided, as it is, by all classes and sections of the people, has afforded general satisfaction.

Nature of Punishment.

46. In Table No. 4 are exhibited the nature and degrees of punishment inflicted by the several Courts. There was no sentence of death passed during the year, two were transported for life, and one for 7 years, 118 were sentenced to imprisonment for various periods, ranging from 1 month to 7 years. Fourteen were flogged, and four called upon to furnish security for good behaviour, and four to keep the peace. There were 593 prisoners fined in sums not exceeding Rs. 100, and 8 in sums from Rs. 100 to 600.

Average of fines to cases.

47. In cases in which fines were inflicted, the average amount of fine for each case was Rs. 16-12-0, against Rs. 20-2-0 in 1865, and for each prisoner, Rs. 10-6-3, against Rs. 12-4-1. This decrease was due to an exceptional case in 1865, in which a fraudulent shroff had been fined Rs. 2,000, to cover the amount of his defalcations.

Duration.

48. The average duration in the disposal of original cases was 5 days to 6 days in 1865; and the longest period occupied in the disposal of any case was 86 days, against 84. The date of the oldest case pending was the 12th December 1866.

Appeals.

49. There were only 11 cases appealed in 1866, against 10 in 1865, and 17 in 1864, and were disposed of as follows:—

		1865	1865.
1	Confirmed	5	8
2	Modified	1	1
3	Rejected	2	0
4	Remanded	0	2
	Total	8	11
	Remaining	2	0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10	11

Duration.

50. The average number of days occupied in the disposal of appeals was 28 days, against 13 in 1865, and the longest period occupied in any case was 71 days, against 25 days in 1865, and 63 days in 1864. This was due to the necessity of sending for the proceedings in another case as a reference.

There were no appeals pending at the close of the year.

Sessions cases.

51. The Superintendent of Coorg, in his capacity as Sub-Sessions Judge, disposed of 17 sessions cases, out of which there were 29 persons convicted and 8 acquitted. There were 3 more serious cases committed to the Sessions Court of the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, in which 5 convictions were obtained and 3 persons were acquitted.

European British subjects.

52. This province, though under the direct control of the Government of India, has been made subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras in matters relative to British subjects. There were 6 cases disposed of by the Superintendent of Coorg as Justice of the Peace, against 5 in 1865. There was one case pending.

Miscellaneous Cases.

53. The number of miscellaneous cases, petitions, &c., received during the year by the several Courts, amounted to 12,388 against 9,810 in 1865, of which 12,363 were disposed of, leaving 25 in arrears in all the Courts. This shows an increase of 2,578 cases, &c., or 26·28 per cent. The date of the oldest paper pending at the close of the year was the 27th of November 1866.

Fines.

54. The subjoined Table will show the distribution of fines inflicted by the several Courts:—

COURTS.	1865.	1866.
Superintendent	3,894 8 0	3,526 0 0
Native Assistant Superintendent	1,921 3 6	1,024 7 0
Duryaft Cutcherry	167 0 0	121 2 0
Taluk Subadars	332 8 0	653 12 0
Town ditto	753 15 0	521 6 7
Parputtigars	357 10 0	398 0 0
TOTAL	7,126 12 6	6,247 11 7
Balance of 1865	462 13 7	462 13 7
GRAND TOTAL	7,889 10 1	6,710 9 2

Out of this sum, Rs. 4,341-2-10 were recovered, and for Rs. 425-9-2 the defaulter suffered imprisonment in lieu, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,943-13-2 still due by convicts, and a proportion of which will be probably paid up on completion of the period of imprisonment awarded irrespective of the fine.

Compensation.

55. The compensation awarded to complainants, under the provisions of Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code, amounted to Rs. 2,158-1-7; out of which Rs. 786-12-10 were recovered and paid.

Amends to accused.

56. No amends were awarded under section 270 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Confiscations.

57. No property was adjudged as confiscated or forfeited under section 184 of the Procedure Code.

Nature of punishments.

58. The subjoined tabular statement will exhibit the various degrees of punishments inflicted, as contrasted with those of the previous year :—

	1865.	1866.
Hanged	1	0
Transported for life	1	2
Ditto for 7 years	0	1
Imprisonment not exceeding 14 years	0	0
Ditto ditto 7 ditto	1	1
Ditto ditto 5 ditto	7	7
Ditto ditto 2 ditto	4	10
Ditto ditto 1 ditto	3	12
Ditto ditto 6 months	27	23
Ditto ditto 3 ditto	19	7
Ditto ditto 1 ditto	34	58
Fined	606	601
Flogged	1	14
Security for good behaviour	2	4
Ditto for Peace	0	4
TOTAL	706	744

Whipping Act.

59. The number of stripes, awarded under Act VI of 1864, was as follows :—

	Prisoners.	
	1865.	1866
10 Stripes	0	0
10 to 20 ditto	1	7
20 to 30 ditto	0	7
TOTAL	1	14

Of these, 10 were adults and 4 youths ; among the adults, 9 were whipped in lieu of other punishments, and only one on a second conviction and in addition to imprisonment.

Insane persons.

60. There is no Lunatic Asylum in the province, and no lunatics were taken up. One of the convicts in the jail, however, became insane and was sent away to be treated at Bangalore, but was attacked with cholera at Mysore and died *en route*.

General remarks.

61. In thus reviewing the results of the judicial administration of this province, during the past year, I would venture to remark that the Superintendent of Coorg is the only European officer, and that the supervision and direction of the whole of the judicial and fiscal operations of the province devolve upon him. I look forward, however, to considerable

relief being afforded by the appointment of an European Assistant for South Coorg, to be stationed at Veerajenderpett, and trust that the Government will be pleased to comply with the prayer of the planters of South Coorg for such an appointment.

In addition to the annual examination of the Sub-Magistrates, and inspection of records, the records in civil and criminal cases, taken up at random have been called for from each and carefuly examined, and all errors of procedure in each pointed out.

PART III. POLICE.

Organization.

62. The various duties of Police are still performed in a most efficient manner by the jumma ryots of Coorg, who hold their lands on a feudal tenure. I still hold to the opinion that no better system could possibly exist for such a country. I mentioned last year that the conditions of the feudal tenure, on which they hold their lands, would also enable a force to be rapidly raised for any emergency, either within or without the province. This was well illustrated by an incident which occurred last December. The beaters at the Mysore Government elephant hunt began to abscond, and I received an emergent requisition from the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division to come to his aid with a body of armed Coorgs. I got this express at 11 P. M., and, as it was the harvest season, sent out orders for only 300 men; but on the third morning, I was on the march to the elephant krall in Mysore, with upwards of 500 men, and by the time I arrived, through most dense and difficult jungle, the number had increased to nearly 700. This showed that the old martial spirit had not died out.

Crimes.

63. The total number of offences, reported during the year, was 723, involving Rs. 13,092-13-10, whilst in 1865 the number was 658, and the sum Rs. 14,066-14-5; 670 offences involving Rs. 8,588-14-8 were detected, and 53 cases, the value of property involved in which was Rs. 1,503-15-2, remained undetected.

Percentage detected.

64. The percentage of detected to total offences reported, amounted to 92·67, against 92·56 in 1865, and of undetected to 7·33, against 7·44.

Value of property stolen.

65. The total value of property, reported to have been stolen, or otherwise lost, amounted to Rs. 13,092-13-10 against Rs. 14,066-14-5 in 1865; but only Rs. 10,821-12-4 worth was proved during the enquiries and trials, of which Rs. 6,317-13-2 worth was duly recovered.

Percentage of property.

66. The average value of the property, which was proved to have been lost in each case, was Rs. 18-10-0, and that of property recovered was Rs. 11-15-5, or 64·23 per cent. against 59·41 in 1865.

Detected and undetected crimes.

67. The subjoined tabular statement will exhibit the relative proportion between discovered and untraced crimes.

Statement of Crimes committed in the Province of Coorg during 1866.

Number.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Reported during the year	Property.	Ascertained to have been not committed.	Property.	Detected	Property.	Total.	Property.	Undetected	Property.
1	Murder, 302 to 307	6	..	2	... ..	3	....	5	.	1	
2	Culpable homicide, 304	1	...	.	...	1	...	1	.	...	..
3	Administering stupifying drugs with intent to commit offence, 328	1	. ...	.	.	1	... .	1			
4	Counterfeiting or possessing or delivering counterfeit coin, 231, 239 to 243	2	4 0 0	1	. .	1	1 0 0	2	4 0 0		
5	Kidnapping, 369 ...	4	.	2	.	2		1			
6	Counterfeiting coins, 244	1		1				1			
7	Theft, 379 to 382 ...	110	7,038 5 6	11	1,927 15 6	61	1,875 3 6	98	3,663 3 0	42	3,375 2 6
8	Criminal breach of trust, 406	16	654 12 0	3	531 10 0	11	267 11 0	14	602 8 0	2	49 4 0
9	Receiving stolen property dishonestly	1	3 1 0		.	1	3 1 0	4	3 4 0	..	
10	Committing mischief, 436 to 440	3	2,657 11 0	1		2	2,657 11 0	3	2,657 11 0		
11	Lurking house trespass and house breaking, 453 and 458	1	99 4 1			3	22 13 1	3	22 13 4	1	76 6 0
12	Forgery, 468	2	.	1		1		2			
13	Causing hurt to commit robbery, 394	.		1	.	2		3			
14	Robbery, 392	1	51 0 0	1	51 0 0			1	51 0 0		
15	Dacoity, 395, 398 & 399	1	2,099 7 10		.	1	1,182 5 2	1	1,182 5 2	3	917 2 8
	TOTAL ..	192	12,601 11 8	17	2,513 9 6	96	5,973 3 0	113	8,186 12 6	49	4,417 15 2
16	Minor offences*	531	48 2 2	54	57 8 0	132	311 10 2	186	402 2 2	1	86 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL .	723	13,092 13 10	81	2,571 1 6	228	6,317 12 2	309	8,588 14 8	53	4,503 15 2
	†Permitted to be withdrawn or struck off otherwise							61			
								370			

68. Out of the 6 cases of murder, 3 were committed to the sessions and 2 were dismissed for want of evidence. It will be observed that the number of the other more heinous offences, both against the person and property, was comparatively few.

Review of cases

69. There were 4 cases of robbery and dacoity, against one in 1865. Of these, however, 3 cases were committed within a few miles of the north-west frontier bordering on Mysore, from whence there was no doubt the dacoits had come. In one case great promptitude and acuteness was displayed by the Acting Sub-Magistrate of Yeddeynalknad, Balachunda Ponnapah, who proceeded to the spot and casually heard that a man of bad repute, residing in another part of the talook, had been in the locality under a feigned name. By at once proceeding to his residence, the Acting Sub-Magistrate came on some of the property, and was able to have 7, out of the 9 dacoits, convicted within 16 days of the occurrence.

Robbery and dacoity.

70. The number of accidental deaths and suicides was 34 and 8 respectively, against 19 and 8 in the year previous. There were 3 persons killed by wild

Accidental deaths.

beasts, and 279 wild beasts were killed during 1866, against 283 in 1865. The number of deaths amongst travellers and pauper residents amounted to 157, out of whom no less than 136 occurred on the ghaut roads during the inclement months of the south west monsoon, from the combined effects of the severe weather, fever, and want of proper food and nourishment.

Houses burnt.

71. There were 38 houses destroyed by fire, 35 by accident, and 3 by design. In the latter cases the crime was brought home and the incendiaries punished. Two persons lost their lives in a case of accidental fire.

General remarks.

72. The town police force, 2 duffadars and 14 peons, for Mahadeopett, the pettah of Mercara, continues the same, but four more peons have been this year sanctioned for Verajenderpett, the principal town in South Coorg. The pay of the duffadars and peons has been raised from 5 and 4 Rs. respectively to Rs. 6 and 5 per mensem, but this increase is not sufficient in such a country, in which common coolies get Rs. 7 per mensem from the Department of Public Works, and Rs. 6 and 7 from the planters. It is with the greatest difficulty peons can be obtained, and in two cases I found former convicts had been employed. A thief may be set to catch a thief but certainly not to guard one.

PART IV.—JAILS.

Sudder Jail.

73. The Sudder Jail at Mercara is still located in the old buildings in the outer fort, which have so often and finally been condemned. Notwithstanding that the sanction of the Government of India has been actually obtained to the erection of a suitable jail, and that directions have been issued for the conversion of the buildings, formerly occupied as the workshops and magazine by the Madras Sappers and Miners into the jail, no sum has been allotted in the current or next year's budget for the purpose. The budget of the Department of Public Works of this province, though increased to two lakhs, will not be able to provide the requisite funds till the Governments of Madras and Mysore pay their proportion of the annual repairs of the great ghaut roads which run through Coorg and absorb such a large proportion of its funds.

No. of prisoners.

74. On the opening of the year, there were 55 convicts and 9 prisoners under trial in the sudder jail, and 150 convicts and 56 persons under trial entered during the year, making an aggregate of 205 convicts and 65 persons under trial. Out of these, 181 were released or otherwise disposed of, and 9 died, leaving 76 convicts and 4 persons under trial at the close of the year under review. The increase in the number of convicts over that of the year previous was 17, whilst the deaths had decreased by 4.

Sickness and mortality.

75. There were 4 patients under treatment in the hospital at the close of the year, and 138 were admitted during the year, against 139 of the year previous. The causes of admissions, as contrasted with 1865, are subjoined:—

DISEASES.	1865.	1866.
Fever	26	46
Dysentery	36	43
Cholera	0	0
Diarrhœa	40	20
Small-pox	3	1
Other diseases .	34	28
TOTAL	139	138

Out of these admissions, 126 patients were discharged as cured, 9 died, against 13 in 1865, and 6 were in hospital at the close of the year under review.

Deaths

76. The deaths during the year were 9, against 13 in 1865, and the causes as follows:—

Diarrhœa	2
Dysentery	4
Other diseases	3
Total ...	9

Percentage of mortality.

77. The admissions show a decrease of 76 per cent. against an increase of 56·16 in 1865, and the deaths of 30·27, against 116·66 in that year. The percentage of mortality to the total number of prisoners was 3·33, and in 1865, 4·74 per cent.; but adopting the form of statistical data, laid down by the President of the Sanitary Commission of Bengal, the percentage of deaths to total prison population is 4·39, against 6·91, and calculated on the daily average strength to be 14·51 against 18·05.

Cost.

78. The cost of maintaining the prisoners amounted to Rs. 6,831-13-7, and the average cost of each prisoner, under the several items per diem, was as follows during the two years:—

ITEMS	1865.	1866
Feeding	0 1 6	0 1 9
Guarding	0 1 6	0 1 2
Establishment	0 0 0	0 1 0
Clothing	0 0 1	0 0 2
Hospital charges	0 0 1	0 0 2
Contingencies	0 0 3	0 0 7
TOTAL ..	0 3 5	0 4 10

Nature and value of work.

79. The average value of the daily work of each prisoner was calculated to be 0-3-10, or 3 pie less than the cost of his maintenance. The value of the work, however, is only of those who actually worked, whilst the cost includes that of the sick, those under trial and undergoing simple imprisonment. The system of labor is extramural, and the value of the work performed by them was distributed under the following heads :—

1.	Roads	616	11	0
2.	Public Buildings	585	0	0
3	Manufactures, brick-making, wood-sawing &c. .. .	3,059	10	7
	Total ..	4,261	8	7

Dry earth conservancy.

80. The dry-earth conservancy was introduced into the jail with complete success. The latrines were a great difficulty, especially during the monsoon months, when they were filthy. Now they can be approached and walked through without an offensive odour being perceptible.

Jail garden.

81. Great credit is due to Dr. J. P. Nash for getting up a good jail garden in some land attached to the temple and situated below the jail. Vegetables have been grown with great success, and fresh vegetables are now supplied to the prisoners in lieu of the stale articles which the contractor used to supply. The marked improvement in the health of the prisoners is no doubt partly attributable to this change.

Talook and Nad jails

82. Persons sentenced to periods of imprisonment within seven days are detained in the more distant Talook and Nad jails; all sentenced above that period are sent to the sudder jail.

Jail clothing.

83. The cloth procurable in Coorg is of a very inferior description to that manufactured at the Central Jail of Bangalore, and measures have been adopted to procure a supply, and to introduce the system of clothing the prisoners in different colors according to their respective offences.

European Jailor.

84. The Government of India had been pleased to sanction the appointment of an European Jailor, who was also to discharge the duties of police constable and bailiff in respect to the Europeans, the number of whom is annually on the increase. Mr. W. Jennings has been appointed and zealously entered on his labors.

Concluding remarks.

85. As this province does not possess a regular Police, and only one Central Jail, I have submitted the whole Judicial Report as usual in a compact form in one report. Mr. W. H. Kerr, of the Madras Civil Service, discharged the duties of Superintendent of Coorg during the first two months of the year, and I alluded last year to the great loss which the deprivation of his services had entailed.

It now only remains to me to bring to the notice of the Government the services of those subordinates who have worked under me. When the results of the working of all these Courts show that all had laboured hard and zealously, and that the arrears in all branches are trifling and unimportant, credit is due to all.

Mr. C. Soobiah, my Native Assistant, has discharged his duties with his usual zeal, discretion, and judgment. My special thanks are due to Shamanah, the Judicial Sheristadar of my Court, for the painstaking and efficient supervision of all the details of his office. He is one of the most able judicial officials I have ever met, and his thorough supervision of the minutest details, and knowledge of his work in all branches, could not well be surpassed.

COORG SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CAMP AT NALKANAD,
The 8th February 1867.

R. A. COLE,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL OF COORG.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the administration of the Registration Department of Coorg for the calendar year 1866.

2. The prior Registration Act XVI of 1864 was extended to Coorg in July 1865, or about six months previous to its introduction in Mysore. There was then no Registrar General, and apparently the necessary preliminary time for providing registers and indexes, and framing rules and table of fees, &c., was not provided for, so that there were but little results in 1865. For these reasons, and seeing that a systematic procedure can only be said to have been organized from the 1st of January 1866, I think it will be more convenient to treat this report also, as in the case of Mysore, as embracing actually the first year of registration work

3. The same embarrassments as were experienced in Mysore by the sudden introduction of Act XX of 1866 were also felt in Coorg, but as this subject, as well as other points connected with the practical details and working of registration, are referred to at large in the report for Mysore, I do not propose to recapitulate them here.

4. The registration district is conterminous with the province, and the sub-districts conterminous with the talooks, the Superintendent being Registrar, and the Soubadars, Sub-Registrars, ex-officio. The remuneration of the latter is fixed on the same scale as in Mysore; but the Registrar draws an additional salary, whilst the allowances of the Registrar General are consolidated both for Mysore and Coorg. The rules as regards the language to be observed in the Registrar's and Sub-Registrar's offices, and in fact all other forms and particulars, are identical with Mysore.

5. The Table given below shows that 793 instruments were registered, and Rs. 1,349-12-0 realized as fees, giving an average fee of Rs. 1-11-0 for each document, being greater than Mysore by 6 annas, and indicating large transactions, traceable, I fancy, mainly, to coffee. The total of registration is, on the whole, as in the case of the Mysore, decidedly unfavorable; but whether from the same assignable causes, or from the peculiar isolated features of the country and inhabitants, I am not prepared to say.

Compulsory Registration	Optional Registration.	Total number of instruments registered.	Amount of fees and penalties realized
			Rs. A. P.
398	395	793	1,349 12 0

There is apparently some discrepancy as to the mode in which the above number of 793 is made up, yet to call for fresh returns would take a long time. The total number of registrations proper would appear to be but 647 (see para. 8), the remainder being powers of attorney *attested.*

6. The statement below gives the measure of registration work performed by each office. The Registrar of Coorg will be able better than myself to judge if the results shown by the Kiggutnád and Nunjarajputten sub-registry offices are really as behind-hand as they here appear to be.

NAMES OF OFFICES	Compulsory Registration	Optional Registration	TOTAL	Amount of fees and penalties realized.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Registry Office	40	32	72	586	12	0
Mercara ...	171	143	314	343	0	0
Padynalkaad	47	32	79	87	0	0
Yeddaynalkaad	92	99	191	179	8	0
Kiggutnád	4	17	21	20	8	0
Nunjarajputten	13	18	31	28	8	0
Yelloosawirasinnay	31	54	85	104	8	0
TOTAL	398	395	793	1,349	12	0

7. The underneath comparative statement shows that the work progressively increased up to and inclusive of July, which was the last month in Coorg for the registration of old instruments; that then there was a slight falling off till November and December, when a considerable diminution is perceptible :—

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL
52	54	68	99	57	79	84	70	71	77	40	12	793

8. Appendix No. I exhibits that of the total number of registrations for the year, *viz.*, 793 (or more correctly 647), 287 were deeds of gift, sale, partition, and other absolute transfers of immoveable property; 271 were leases, mortgages, and other temporary or conditional transfers of immoveable property; 88 were bonds, contracts, and miscellaneous instruments affecting moveable property; and one was a deposit in the register of deposits of wills, codicils, and authorities to adopt.

Book No	I	or A.	287
,, ,,	II.	,, B.	271
,, ,,	III.	,, C.	,,
,, ,,	IV	,, D.	88
,, ,,	V.	,, E	1
,, ,,	VI	,, F.	,,
			647

9. It will be seen that no memorandum of decrees and orders of Court were registered; but as I have separately addressed you on the point, it is needless to enlarge upon the apparent neglect of the Courts in this respect, with reference to the duties imposed upon them by Sections 41 and 42 of Act XX of 1866, as also by the former Act. There were also no entries of wills, which, however, in the present early stage of registration call for no remark.

Appendix No. I further shows that in one case registration was enforced by an order of Court, and in one case was ordered by the Registrar on appeal, and that there were two appeals in all preferred to the Registrar from the orders of Sub-Registrars ; that no case had occurred of a registered document being declared invalid or forged; that 127 old documents were registered; that 149 special and 14 general powers of attorney were attested; and that only three instruments were specially registered,—being a forcible illustration how little understood, even in Coorg, are the peculiar advantages attendant upon this form of registration. The further fact that there were but 88 registrations of bonds, contracts, and miscellaneous instruments relating to moveable property, serves to prove that the modified advantages following upon optional registration have likewise been overlooked.

10. The Appendix No. II, being a classified statement of the instruments registered, will speak for itself, and calls for no particular remark, save that the number of leases exceeding and not exceeding one year, *viz.*, one of each kind, appears exceptionally small; and that mortgages without possession above and under Rs. 100 seem to be the rule in Coorg, there being respectively 160 and 49 of such mortgages against 34 and 11 similar mortgages with possession. Further, the number of absolute transfers of immoveable property, other than gifts and sales, of a value both above and under Rs. 100, appear large as contrasted with the figures given of actual sales of similar property under and above Rs. 100.

11. As a convenient abstract of Appendix II, the following general particulars are given :—

COMPULSORY.	Gifts of immoveable property	1		
	Sales of immoveable property of Rs 100 and upwards ..	135		
	Absolute transfers of immoveable property, other than the above, of Rs. 100 and upwards	70		
	Registered in Book A		206	
	Leases of immoveable property exceeding one year	1		
	Mortgages with possession of immoveable property of Rs. 100 and upwards	34		
	Ditto without possession of ditto . ..	160		
	Other transfers of immoveable property or of interest therein, not being absolute transfers of Rs. 100 and upwards .	13		
	Registered in Book B.		208	
	Total Compulsory Registration in Books A., B. ..			414
OPTIONAL.	Sales of immoveable property under Rs. 100	47		
	Absolute transfers of immoveable property, other than gifts and sales, under Rs. 100	34		
	Registered in Book A.		81	
	Leases of immoveable property not exceeding one year ...	1		
	Mortgages with possession of do. under Rs. 100 ...	11		
	Do. without ditto of ditto . .	49		
	Other transfers of immoveable property, or of interest therein not being absolute transfers, under Rs. 100	2		
	Registered in Book B.		63	
	Total Optional Registration in Books A & B. ...			144
	Add registration of bonds and contracts in Book D. ...			88
	Do. do. Book E. ...			1
	Total Optional Registration ...			233
	GRAND TOTAL ...			647

The proportion of optional to voluntary registration, as above shown, is not exactly accurate, as I have not distinguished those instruments which, as executed prior to the introduction of the Act, were not registered compulsorily, and therefore in strictness ought this year at least to come under the head of optional; but, as referring to a class which must come under the head compulsory hereafter, I have so inserted them here, for the reasons fully given in para. XVII of the Mysore Report, and because it will be a better criterion to judge of future results. The present abstract, it may be assumed, fairly describes those transactions in immoveable property of which the registration is compulsory; but no such certainty attaches to the dealings in immoveable property where the registration is optional. A fair proportion may have been registered or not, but there are no means of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion, save that in the light of the actual information afforded by the compulsory figures, the optional registration results, as regards landed property, are not altogether unfavorable, and are more satisfactory than the optional registration in the case of moveable property.

12. Appendix No. III, showing the value of stamps on, and the value of property affected by, instruments registered in Books A., B., C., and D., is more of a general character and interest than strictly appropriate to the purposes of this report. The total value of stamps on registered documents is shown at Rs. 4,948-12-0, and the value of property affected by the same at Rs. 8,74,638. This result might have been expected after what has been said in para. 5. It greatly surpasses five of the districts of Mysore, and even exceeds Mysore, and yet is considerably lower than Cuddoor, also a large coffee-producing country. Whilst, therefore, this Appendix points to Coorg as possessing wealth and actively engaged in monetary transactions, yet it cannot but be regretted that the general scope and objects of registration are not more widely known or taken advantage of in that flourishing province. The Registrar of Coorg, whilst admitting this imperfect acquaintance with the provisions of the Act, would appear to excuse it on the grounds that sufficient means had not been taken to ensure due publicity. The force of the maxim *ignorantia juris non excusat* would seem to be applicable here; for I hardly know what further means than those actually used could have been adopted for perspicuously bringing a knowledge of the Act home to all who desired, or were required, to be acquainted with its principles.

13. The financial results of registration during the year under report are given in Appendix No. IV. The total income is put down at Rs. 1,349-12-0, and the total ordinary expenditure at Rs. 1,429-15-6, thus leaving a balance against the Department of only Rs. 80; but if to this expenditure be added the cost of seals, fire-proof box, office furniture, &c., the grand total of expenditure amounts to Rs. 1,843-15-2, being in excess of the actual receipts by Rs. 500; but it will be observed that the contingency items are of a nature that cannot occur again. I cannot trace what the cost of paper was, and the Registrar fills it in as nothing, so I am inclined to think that the registers and indexes as originally sent from the Commissioner's Office were included in the Mysore expenditure, already accounted for, and of which from Rs. 500 to 600 may be put down as the proportionate share of Coorg. With

but few contingencies in the present year, and the books having already been supplied and paid for, the Registration Department of Coorg will probably be found self-supporting at the close of 1867.

14. Captain Cole in his report chiefly confines his observations to certain inconveniences experienced with reference to the action of the Registration Act, under certain circumstances, on the title deeds of planters; but the subject is perhaps foreign to this report, and as it is now before the Commissioner, I need not further allude to it.

15. The intelligence and self-interest of the European portion of the community permeating as it will to other classes leaves no room for doubting that all the features of registration, whether compulsory or optional, will ere long not only be better known, but more freely acted upon throughout Coorg. I trust that Sub-Registrars will adapt themselves to the occasion; for at present, either as regards a complete knowledge of the Act and Rules, or the correct submission of returns, there is not altogether as much efficiency as could be wished. I make these remarks with the same reservation as in the case of the Mysore Sub-Registrars; all alike being burdened with multifarious, and, what I fear they conceive to be, more important and legitimate duties. I ought further to add that what I now state is not founded upon the actual experience of 1866, which would be the fairest criterion, but on the limited observation of the present year, when new forms of registers and indexes have occasioned, and perhaps excuse, fresh errors and delays.

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
The 16th April 1867.

L. RICKETTS,
Registrar General.

APPENDIX No. I.

Abstract Return of Registration in the Province of Coorg for the year 1866.

DISTRICT.	Number of Instruments registered.							Particulars of Registration under certain Sections both of Act XVI of 1864 and Act XX of 1866.							Number of powers of attorney attested.				Number of sealed covers.						
	In Book A. Register of absolute Transfers of immoveable property	In Book B. Register of other Transfers of immoveable property.	In Book C. Register of decrees and orders of Court awards of arbitration.	In Book D. Miscellaneous Register.	In Book E. Register of deposits of Wills, Codicils, and authorities to adopt.	In Book F. Register of Wills, Codicils, and authorities to adopt.	Total.	Compulsory Registration.	Optional Registration.	Registration under orders of Court.	Registration of instruments executed prior to 4th July 1866.	Memo. of decrees and orders of Court declaring registered instruments invalid.	Special Registration.	Registration under an order from the Registrar on appeal.	Special.	General.	Number of attendances at private residences.	Number of commissions issued.	Deposited.	Withdrawn.	Opened.	Amount of Fees and Penalties realized.	Number of appeals preferred.	Number of orders revised or altered.	Remarks.
Coorg	287	271	...	88	1	...	647	394	253	1	127	...	3	1	149	14	...	...	1	...	...	1,349 12 0	2	1	
Total ...	287	271	...	88	1	...	647	394	253	1	127	...	3	1	149	14	...	...	1	...	...	1,349 12 0	2	1	

General Registry Office;
Bangalore,
16*th April* 1867.

L. RICKETTS,
Registrar General.

APPENDIX No. II.

Classified Statement of Instruments registered in the Province of Coorg during the year 1866.

DISTRICT.	Number of Instruments registered in Book A.						Number of Instruments registered in Book B.									Number of Instruments registered in Book C.			Number of Instruments registered in Book D.							Special Registration.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
	Gifts of immoveable property.	Sale of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Sales of immoveable property of a value less than Rs. 100.	Absolute transfers of immoveable property other than gifts and sales of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Absolute transfers of immoveable property other than gifts and sales of a value less than Rs. 100.	Total.	Leases of immoveable property exceeding one year.	Leases of immoveable property not exceeding one year.	Mortgages with possession of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Mortgages with possession of immoveable property of a value less than Rs. 100.	Mortgages without possession of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Mortgages without possession of immoveable property of a value less than Rs. 100.	Other transfers of immoveable property or of interest therein not being absolute transfers of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other transfers of immoveable property or of interest therein not being absolute transfers of a value less than Rs. 100.	Total.	Decrees and orders of Courts.	Awards of arbitration.	Total.	Transfers of moveable property by gift, sale, &c.	Bonds for money lent.	Contracts, agreements, &c.	Total.	Registered in Book E.	Registered in Book F.	Grand Total of columns 6, 15, 18, 22, 23, and 24.		
Coorg ...	1	135	47	70	34	287	1	1	34	11	160	49	13	2	271	...	...	...	...	67	21	88	1	...	647	3	

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE;
BANGALORE,
16th April 1867.

L. RICKETTS,
Registrar General.

APPENDIX No. III.

Statement shewing the value of stamps on, and the value of property affected by, Instruments registered in Books Nos. I, II, III, IV, in the Province of Coorg during the year 1866.

District.	Value of Stamps on the Instruments.					Value of Property affected by the Instruments.					Remarks.
	In Book A or I.	In Book B or II.	In Book C or III.	In Book D or IV.	Total.	In Book A or I.	In Book B or II.	In Book C or III.	In Book D or IV.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Coorg	2,265 8 0	2,539 8 0	0 0 0	143 12 0	4,948 12 0	3,26,326 7 7	5,34,930 14 7	0 0 0	13,381 7 8	8,74,6[illegible]8 13 10	

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE ;
BANGALORE,
16th April 1867.

L. RICKETTS,
Registrar General.

APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Province of Coorg during the year 1866.

COORG DISTRICT.	Receipts.			Expenditure									
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8		9	10
	Fees.	Penalties.	Total.	Fixed allowance of the Registrar, Establishment and Office Contingencies.		Remuneration to Sub-Registrars on a scale of Fees.	Total of Columns 4 and 5.	Paper for Printing Forms, Books, &c,		Contingencies.		Total of Columns 7 and 8.	Grand Total of Columns 6 and 9.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P		Rs. A P	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P		Rs. A P		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
District Registry Office .	586 12 0	0 0 0	586 12 0	Registrar	600 0 0					7 Seals	75 4 0		
				1 Clerk ...	310 0 0	0 0 0	961 15 6	Receipt Forms..	2 2 0	1 Cart hire .	29 5 0		
				1 Peon ...	42 0 0					1 Fireproof Box	247 5 8		
				Office Contingencies	9 15 6					1 Almirah ..	40 0 0		
				Total ...	961 15 6			I, J, and K. ..	5 11 0	Cooly hire ..	14 4 0		
								Total ..	7 13 0	Total ..	406 2 8	413 15 8	1,843 15 2
Mercara Sub-Registry Office	343 0 0	0 0 0	343 0 0		0 0 0	180 8 0	180 8 0						
Pandynalknad Sub-Registry Office	87 0 0	0 0 0	87 0 0		0 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0						
Tedaynalknad Sub-Registry Office	179 8 0	0 0 0	179 8 0		0 0 0	97 8 0	97 8 0						
Kiggatnad Sub-Registry Office ..	20 8 0	0 0 0	20 8 0		0 0 0	20 8 0	20 8 0						
Nungrapatten ditto .	23 8 0	5 0 0	28 8 0		0 0 0	23 8 0	23 8 0						
Yehoosawirasimni ditto ...	74 8 0	30 0 0	104 8 0		0 0 0	66 0 0	66 0 0						
Total ..	1,314 12 0	35 0 0	1,349 12 0		961 15 6	468 0 0	1,429 15 6		7 13 0		406 2 8	413 15 8	1,843 15 2

General Registry Office,
Bangalore,
16th April 1867.

L. RICKETTS,
Registrar General.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND REVENUE.

Introduction.

1. For the first time in the annals of Coorg a coffee jummabundy, or annual settlement of the assessment on land taken up for coffee cultivation, was held in this province. The berry, clandestinely introduced in the days of the rajahs in the extreme western nads, by a few speculative maplahs of the western coast, who jealously concealed from the tribes around them its culture and value, has proved, under British capital and enterprise, the mighty engine of progress in the development of the resources and consequent prosperity of the province. During the annual settlement it was a noticeable fact that in very many villages the ordinary land revenue, derived chiefly from the rice lands, had been exceeded by 25 to 100 per cent. even in those villages in which native plantations alone were to be found, whilst in those villages in which the plantations of Europeans existed, a few hundreds had risen to thousands of Rupees. The law of primogeniture exists amongst the Coorgs, and their families are not allowed to divide like other Hindoo races; and, as all the rice lands in the present habitable parts of Coorg, except Kiggutnad, have been taken up, the cultivation of coffee has proved a great additional source of income to meet the daily increased wants of progressive civilization.

Income from coffee.

2. As an instance I would subjoin a few villages, showing the land revenue and coffee assessment derived from them :—

	Village.	*Land revenue.*			*Coffee assessment.*		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Kuranunghèry	310	10	9	3,965	0	9
2	Monunghèry	191	10	11	690	1	0
3	Hebatagbèry	83	7	8	582	13	3
4	Kadagadaloo	403	11	9	833	13	1
5	Maddè	523	12	9	2,652	5	4
6	Hegalah	614	8	3	1,646	10	4
7	Siddapoor	119	6	9	304	12	0
8	Hosoor	589	11	7	1,021	13	3
9	Ummuthy	565	11	3	1,105	8	8
10	Pooliery	667	9	2	1,165	15	7
11	Betathoor	241	15	11	322	12	0

Coffee assessment included in land revenue.

3. As already pointed out in former reports, the assessment derived from the rice lands of Coorg used to be the chief source of the land revenue of the province, but during the year previous the acreage tax on coffee lands, which used to be dealt with as one of the "additional" sources of revenue, was incorporated under the head of "Land Revenue."

Land Revenue.

4. During the previous year, however, the ordinary land revenue had been contrasted with that of the year previous, and the coffee assessment had been shown separately; and it would be advisable to continue to do so. The former amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 2,29,415-0-11 against Rs. 2,39,634-12-4 in 1865-66, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,219-11-5, which was due to less realizations in sandal-wood and timber.

Coffee assessment.

5. Very many of the coffee estates had not come under assessment and are still exempt from it, or paying cardamom rent. The tax on those actually under

assessment amounted to Rs. 33,483-5-10, whilst in the year previous it stood at Rs. 21,552-7-2, giving an increase of Rs. 11,930-14-8, or 55·35 per cent.

Regular Land Revenue.

6. The ordinary land revenue used to comprise many items, which have now been transferred to the new department of Forests. The deduction consequent thereon will be shown under the head of Finance. The regular land revenue stood at Rs. 1,72,971-14-5 against Rs. 1,72,190-7-4, or an increase of Rs. 781-7-1

The addition of the new source, coffee assessment, raised the amount to Rs. 2,06,455-4-3, whilst that of the year previous, inclusive of this assessment, was Rs. 1,93,742-14-6, or 6·56 per cent. over that of the year 1865-66.

Proportion of Coffee Tax between Europeans and Natives.

7. The proportion of coffee assessment payable for the year by Europeans and Natives was Rs. 17,482-13 to Rs. 16,000-8-10 respectively, and in 1865-66 it was Rs. 9,088-4-8 to Rs. 12,464-2-6. This would show that the assessment payable by Europeans had increased by 92·36 per cent. and Natives only 28·36.

Demand, Collection, and Balance.

8. The balance of the previous year had amounted to Rs 56,016-7-11, and the total demand for the year had amounted to Rs. 3,97,312-10-9, making an agregate of Rs. 4,53,329-2-8 against Rs. 5,13,983-3 in 1865-66. The realizations amounted to Rs. 3,25,257-1, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,28,072-1-8, out of which Rs. 40,986-4-6 have since been recovered. It must be borne in mind, however, that the year under review closed a month sooner, and consisted of only 11 months.

Balance.

9. The outstanding balance would appear very large, but the last kists or instalments of the land revenue were not payable till the month of April, which now forms the first month of the financial year. The items of this balance and amount since brought to book will be shown in the section of finance.

Distribution.

10. The distribution of the ordinary land revenue, exclusive of the coffee tax, over the various talooks of the province, will be shown by the subjoined Table :—

No.	Talooks.	Number of Villages	1865-66			1866-67.			Increase			Decrease.		
			Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Mercara Talook	57	22,045	5	0	22,139	14	0	94	9	0	...	..	..
2	Paddynalknad .	55	21,031	12	1	22,040	10	2	...	...		1,091	1	11
3	Yeddynalknad . .	49	40,159	6	0	40,423	15	2	264	9	2	..	..	..
4	Kiggutnad ...	63	39,371	4	4	40,321	13	0	950	8	8	..	...	..
5	Nunjrajpatten ...	115	20,236	11	7	20,518	2	11	281	7	4	...	...	...
6	Yelloosawirasome	168	26,346	0	4	26,627	7	2	281	6	10	...	...	...
	Total ...	507	1,72,190	7	4	1,72,971	14	5	1,872	9	0	1,091	1	11
						Deduct Decrease ...			1,091	1	11			
						Net Increase ...			781	7	1			

Explanation of increase.

11. The causes of increase and decrease shown in the foregoing statement will be apparent by the subjoined particulars :—

INCREASE.

1.	Tax on jumma lands given up and brought under sagoo tenure	...	123 0 0
2.	Waste land brought under cultivation	...	202 12 6
3.	Progressive assessment on waste lands	..	872 14 10
4.	Increase rate of dooly paddy	...	571 1 4
1.	Value of warum produce	...	102 12 4
	Total	...	1,872 9 0

DEDUCT :

1.	Coomry left uncultivated	...	1,091 1 11
	Net Increase	...	781 7 1

Distribution of coffee assessment

12. The distribution of coffee assessment over the several talooks, in contrast with that of the year previous, was as follows :—

No	TALOOKS.	1865-66 Rs. A. P.	1866-67. Rs. A. P.
1	Mercara	11,881 15 6	14,490 3 2
2	Paddynalknad	3,108 0 7	4,296 4 6
3	Yeddaynalknad	5,195 13 2	10,257 9 7
4	Kiggutnad	408 3 0	2,835 10 8
5	Nunjrajpatten	904 14 11	1,365 9 11
6	Yelloosawiraséme	53 8 0	238 0 0
	TOTAL RS.	21,552 7 2	33,183 5 10

Forest.

13. The Forest Department, under the immediate control of the Superintendent of Coorg, has been regularly organized and is in full operation, and the subjoined items, which used to compose part of the land revenue, have been transferred to their legitimate head, and will no longer be shown under this section :—

1. Rents from cardamom lands.
2. Sandal-wood.
3. Timber.
4. Forest produce.

Wet lands.

14. The revenue derived from the wet lands of the province, contrasted with that of the previous year, will be shown by the subjoined Table :—

No.	TENURES.	1865-66. Assessment. Rs. A P.	1866-67. Assessment. Rs. A. P.
1	Jumma	48,182 1 11	49,092 13 11
2	Sago	88,897 4 11	89,527 8 0
3	Enam	11,403 7 3	11,403 7 3
4	Oombly	6,866 3 1	6,854 8 5
5	Jodee	6,227 11 11	6,238 4 9
	TOTAL RS. ...	1,61,576 13 1	1,63,116 10 4

15. Owing to the severe monsoon prevalent in Coorg, dry cultivation is only carried on in those portions of the province situated below the ghauts and adjacent to Mysore. The assessment on such lands was as follows:—

Dry lands.

No.	Taloors.	Jumma.	Sago.	Garden.	Fields or Thoondoos.
1	Mercara Talook	0	0	0 0 0	114 15 0
2	Paddynalknad	0	0	452 10 4	0 0 0
3	Yeddaynalknad	0	0	0 0 0	16 11 2
4	Kiggutnad	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	Nunjrajpatten	0	0	0 0 0	6,606 12 6
6	Yelloosawirasème	0	0	0 0 0	1,265 14 5
	Total .	0	0	452 10 4	8,004 5 1

In 1865-66 the revenue derived from gardens and fields was respectively Rs. 450-0-9 and Rs. 8,969-15-8.

16. Rs. 20,772-9-8 were realized as land revenue paid in kind, against Rs. 21,383-14-7 in 1865-66. The decrease was due to the loss on coomry cultivation, which was carried on by the jungle tribes and was prohibited as the cause of great injury to our outlying forests, portions of which used to be felled and cleared for dry cultivation for two or three years and then abandoned for fresh clearings.

Revenue in kind.

17. The land in Coorg has been held on a permanent assessment for about the last 60 years; but the dhooly paddy tax causes the assessment in reality to be somewhat of a fluctuating nature. Every ryot holding within 50 butties of land has to pay ¾ butties of paddy, and those holding more than 50 butties have to pay 1½ butties of paddy annually to the Government, or the value at the market rates of the day, minus the cost of carriage, &c., to Mercara; but at present, after taking the tax in kind to such an extent as to cause a sufficient supply for the convicts in the sudder jail, the rest of the tax is taken in its equivalent money value, which is fixed at the average selling rates throughout the province.

Dhooly paddy tax.

18. The origin of this tax is popularly attributed to the original founder of the Lingayet dynasty, which for so many ages ruled over the destinies of this province. It is said that the Halri Sumstánum, or kingdom, was reigned over by a Coorg polygar, and that a Lingayet Brahmin of great wisdom and learning became the priestly tutor of the family. He gradually obtained such a renown as to induce the people to pay to him a tax of the dhooly bhutta or refuse of the rice after it had been winnowed. He gradually assumed regal prerogatives and finally supplanted the family and became the ruler of Coorg. The later rajahs of Coorg, probably appreciating the difficulty of raising an assessment, declared by themselves to be of a permanent nature, re-introduced the dhooly paddy tax, on the plea that all ryots attending the palace had to be provided with food.

Its origin.

Sale of Government lands.

19. The sum realized by the sale of Government lands for coffee cultivation was Rs. 1,40200 against Rs. 10,775-8 of the year previous. This was chiefly due to the state of the money market and to the restrictive influences of the rules on the subject of the payment of the value of all priced timber trees of 9 inches girth and upwards, in addition to the auction price of the land. In inaccessible localities such timber was equally valueless to the Government and to the applicant of the land, and the amount was generally so high as to prove an actual prohibition to the cultivation of coffee.

Miscellaneous.

20. The amount realized under the head of miscellaneous was Rs. 5,367-14-2, against Rs. 6,685-15-7 of the year previous, giving a decrease of Rs. 1,318-1-5, which will be accounted for under the head of Finance.

Remissions.

21. The remissions allowed during the year under review was as follows:—

No	Items.	1865-66. Rs	A	P.	1866-67. Rs	A	P.
1	Waste land brought under cultivation	6,063	4	8	5,190	5	10
2	Land resigned	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Salary of Potails, &c.	2,392	15	5	2,404	1	8
4	Failure of crops	255	11	8	174	1	0
5	For losses incurred by fire, &c ...	74	13	11	202	5	3
	TOTAL	8,786	13	8	7,970	13	9

Proportion of remissions to land revenue

22. The proportion of remissions to land revenue during the year previous was 5·10 per cent., whilst during the year under review it amounted to Rs. 4·60. Irrespective of the remissions allowed on waste lands brought under cultivation, it was 1·60 against 1·58 per cent. of the year previous.

Ryots.

23. The number of cultivating ryots, or those in whose names the lands are registered, generally the head of a family, as compared with the year previous and with that of the preceding decades, will be exhibited by the subjoined tabular statements

No.	Description	1865-66.	1866-67
1	Jumma Ryots	3,274	3,284
2	Sago	5,694	5,835
3	Oombly	506	506
4	Cultivating dry Lands	1,929	1,757
	TOTAL ...	11,403	11,382

The decrease under the two last items was chiefly due to many of the border ryots returning to Mysore, owing to the great prevalence of fever

BY DECADES.

Decades.	Jumma.	Sago.	Oombly.	Cultivating dry land.
1836	2,007	2,268	10	189
1846	2,664	4,696	296	1,468
1856	3,086	5,130	360	1,501
1866-67	3,284	5,835	506	1,757

Rentals.

24. The subjoined tabular statement will exhibit the rentals realized in each talook, inclusive of house-tax, and the average rent paid by each ryot :—

No.	TALOOKS	No of Ryots.	Total assessment.	Average of each ryot
1	Mercara Talook	1,299	22,139 14 0	17 0 8
2	Paddynalknad	1,384	22,940 10 2	16 9 2
3	Yeddnynalknad	1,550	40,423 15 2	26 1 3
4	Kiggutnad	1,317	40,321 13 0	30 9 10
5	*Nunjrajpatten	2,931	20,518 2 11	7 0 0
6	Yelloosawiraséme	2,901	26,627 7 2	9 2 10
	TOTAL	11,382	1,72,971 11 5	15 3 1

Holdings.

25. The largest extent of holding was 6,536¼ butties or about 218 acres and the smallest about 1¼ butties, against 6,536¼ or 218 acres and 1¼ butties in 1865-66. This was irrespective of the bané or pasture lands attached to each holding, and of the coffee holdings. The highest rent paid by any ryots was Rs. 270-8-7 and the lowest Rs. 0-2, against Rs. 270-8-7 and Rs. 0-2, respectively, of the preceding year.

Coffee holdings.

26. The largest coffee estate in Coorg, that of the Coorg Coffee Company, contains 5,467·97 acres, and the smallest contains $\frac{1}{11}$ of an acre. The number of European plantations amount to 185, and of native holdings to 3,455 ; and 46643·1 acres are held by Europeans, and 18110·17 by native proprietors.

PART II – OTHER BRANCHES OF REVENUE.

Extra revenue.

27. The subjoined Table will exhibit the several items, classed under this head, as contrasted with the previous year :—

No.	ITEMS	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
1	Forest	75,456 5 0	56,443 2 6	0 0 0	19,013 2 6
2	Abkaree	1,33,079 15 6	89,426 3 9	0 0 0	43,653 11 9
3	Income Tax	3,243 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,243 12 0
4	Stamps	21,141 9 0	21,089 11 0	0 0 0	51 14 0
5	Mohatorpha	7,073 1 1	7,365 9 1	292 8 0	0 0 0
6	Fines	3,853 14 2	5,256 2 0	1,402 3 10	0 0 0
7	Unclaimed property	645 2 0	428 11 7	0 0 0	216 6 5
8	Local Fund	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
9	Miscellaneous	6,685 15 7	5,436 8 10	0 0 0	1,249 6 9
10	Registration fees	0 0 0	718 7 8	718 7 8	0 0 0
	TOTAL	2,51,179 10 4	1,86,164 8 5	2,413 3 6	67,428 5 5
			Deduct Increase		2,413 3 6
			Net Decrease		65,015 1 11

28. It will be seen that the large decrease shown under the head of extra revenue is chiefly under the heads of forest and abkaree. The loss under the former head is due to a more frugal working of our sandal forests, and to the teak logs not having been sold within the year. The value of the teak logs in store amounted to Rs. 17,756.

Particulars of decrease.

29. The large apparent loss shown in the Abkaree department is a mere nominal one, as the sudder distillery system was introduced during the year under review and the income of the previous year included the recovery of the amount advanced under the Amanie system for the manufacture of the liquor. The steady and marked increase of the still head duty during the first six months of the year would tend to show that the same advantages are likely to attend the introduction of the new system in this province as elsewhere.

Abkaree.

This increase was as follows :—

June	1866 ...	...	...	...	1,304 8 9
July	,, ...	...	...	...	3,358 5 0
August	,, ...	...	...	...	3,880 3 0
September	,, ...	...	...	..	4,330 0 0
October	,, ...	...	...	.	5,065 0 0
November	,, ...	...	...	...	6,113 0 0
			Total	...	24,051 0 9

PART III.—LOCAL FUND.

30. Now that the one per cent. income tax has ceased, the collections under this head are very limited.

Local Fund

The total of the other items was as follows :—

	1865-66.	1866-67.
1. Pound Fund ...	3,242 13 6	3,242 13 6
2. Municipal Fund ...	565 0 0	133 10 6

The want of sufficient funds for district roads is much felt, and I am inclined to think that the Madras Act III of 1866, District Road Cess Act, might with great advantage be made applicable to this province, more especially as the new License Act does not affect the holders and cultivators of land. I am in communication with the Planters' Association on the subject, and hope shortly to submit a separate report on this important subject.

31. There are no regular Municipal Funds, except the realizations of the sale of building sites, and of the manure at Mercara and Veerajenderpett, but proposals on this subject will also be submitted in the report on Local Funds.

Municipal Funds

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

32. Owing to the great drought that prevailed in the early part of the spring of 1866, and to the great sickness that prevailed amongst man and beast, the paddy crops, the staple product, were very backward; but the latter

The season.

rains were more seasonable and a more abundant crop than had been realized for the past five years was actually harvested. The great want of the early rains for the coffee blossoms led to a far diminished crop, but the general out-turn was found to be more than had been calculated on.

Tuccavee.

33. No Tuccavee advances have been made during the year to indigent ryots, a sign of the prosperous condition of the agricultural classes. No such advances have been made since 1849.

Rain-fall.

34. The rain-fall of the year under review amounted to 113 inches 98 cents against 149·06 in 1865-66. The heaviest rain-fall during the 24 hours occurred on the 18th June and amounted to 6·94 inches. There were 146 rainy days in 1866, against 147 in the year previous. During the last six months of the year 1866 the fall was only 67·11 inches, whilst during the same period of the year previous, it had been 116·83. The greatest amount of rain-fall, 38·59 inches, in any month occurred in June, whilst in 1865 it took place in July.

Rain-fall per mensem.

35. The subjoined statement will exhibit the rain-fall, distributed over the several months of the year, as contrasted with the year previous :—

		1865		1866
May	...	9·33		2·11
June	...	22 17		38·59
July	...	64 82		23 50
August	..	36 91		17 56
September	...	9 08		9 14
October	...	2 84		14 68
November	...	2·28		4 40
December	.	0 0		0 0
January 1866		0· 0	1867	0 0
February	..	0· 0		0 0
March	...	0· 0		3 70
April	...	1 63		0 0
	Total	149 06		113 98

GENERAL REMARKS.

Future prospect.

46. The abundant crops reaped this year have verified the prediction that the lateness of the rains, though they might retard the various operations of agriculture, gave no cause of distrust for the future. The very seasonable rains, with which this province has been blessed this year, cause the future agricultural prospects to be most encouraging. The spring rains commenced this year on the 17th of March, and have continued more or less ever since. The coffee blossom has been most abundant, and has set forth fruit very successfully.

Carolina paddy.

37. The experiment of growing Carolina paddy was tried during the past year. Mr. Cadell, the Collector of South Canara, kindly supplied me with a small quantity of seed, which was planted in one of the fields on the plateau of Mercara. Half a seer was sown on the 30th June in a

nursery, as is the custom in Coorg. The seed germinated in 5 days and in 30 days the seedlings were nearly 14 inches high. They were transplanted on the 19th September and covered about three square yards of land. They throve well in the beginning and were healthy and vigorous; but in October appeared to have suffered somewhat from the force of heavy monsoon, and probably from the temperature at the altitude of Mercara. The grain was harvested on the 7th January 1867 or six months and seven days after the seed had been sown, and yielded 5¼ measures of paddy. This yield is said to be in proportion with that of an inferior class of paddy known as "Kurtha Butha" or black paddy. I intend trying the experiment this year in the lower and warmer talooks of the province.

Manilla hemp.

38. A few plants of the Manilla hemp have been introduced by Dr. McPherson, Inspector General of Hospitals, at his estate at Santacoupah. The experiment is said to have been successful in Wynad, and I have applied to the Agri-Horticultural Society at Madras for some more plants or roots, with the view of its general introduction. It would prove a most useful and remunerative staple for the planter to grow on such portions of the estate as may not be adapted for the growth of coffee. Guinea and Mauritius grasses have also been introduced on some of the estates, and proved most nutritious for the cattle. I also hope to introduce shortly the Rhea, or China grass, which is now selling at £80 a ton, a price more remunerative than that of coffee.

Foes to coffee.

39. The coffee plant would appear to be liable to the attack of many insidious foes. During the year under review, many estates have suffered from the ravages of the bug, the rat, the grub, and the borer. It would, however, appear to be certain that these pests are the productions of successive seasons of drought and consequent heat. This opinion is borne out by the fact that the more elevated estates, and those enjoying a more damp climate, have suffered in a much less degree or not at all.

The coffee bug.

40. The bug had attacked some of the estates during the previous years, and would appear to have departed during the past year. It is well known amongst the plantations in Ceylon as the coffee bug, *Lecanium Coffeal, Wlk*, and the following description of it is taken from Sir J. Emerson Tennent's invaluable work on the Natural History of that Island:—

"The first thing that attracts attention on looking at a coffee tree infested by it is the number of brownish wart-like bodies that stud the young shoots, and occasionally the margins on the underside of the leaves. Each of these warts or scales is a transformed female, containing a large number of eggs which are hatched within it.

"When the young ones come out from their nest, they run about over the plant like diminutive lice, and at this period there is no distinction between male and female. Shortly after being hatched the males seek the underside of the leaves, while the females prefer the young shoots as a place of abode. If the under surface of a leaf be examined it will be found to be studded, particularly on its basil half, with minute

yellowish white specks of an oblong form. These are the larva of the males undergoing transformation into pupa beneath their own skins; some of these specks are always in a more advanced state than the others, the full grown ones being whitish and scarcely a line long. Some of this size are translucent, the insect having escaped; the darker ones still retain it within, of an oblong form, with the rudiment of a wing on each side attached to the lower part of the thorax and closely applied to the sides; the legs are six in number, the four hind ones being directed backwards, the anterior forwards (a peculiarity not common in other insects): the two antennæ are also inclined backwards, and from the tail protrude three short bristles, the middle one thinner and longer than the rest.

"When the transformation is complete, the mature insect makes its way from beneath the pellucid case, all its organs having then attained their full size: the head is sub-globular, with two rather prominent black eyes, and two antennæ, each with eleven joints, hairy throughout, and a tuft of rather longer hairs at the apices; the legs are also covered with hairs, the wings are horizontal, of an obovate oblong shape, membranous, and extending a little farther than the bristles of the tail. They have only two nerves, neither of which reaches so far as the tips; one of them runs close to the costal margin, and is much thicker than the other, which branches off from its base and skirts along the inner margin; behind the wings is attached a pair of minute halteres of peculiar form. The possession of wings would appear to be the cause why the full grown male is more rarely seen on the coffee bushes than the female.

"The female, like the male, attaches herself to the surface of the plant, the place selected being usually the young shoots; but she is also to be met with on the margins of the undersides of the leaves (on the upper surface neither the male nor female ever attach themselves): but unlike the male, which derives no nourishment from the juices of the tree (mouth being obsolete in the perfect state), she punctures the cuticle with a proboscis (a very short three-jointed *promuscis*) springing as it were from the breast, but capable of being greatly porrected and inserted in the cuticle of the plant, and through this she abstracts her nutriment. In the early pupa state the female is easily distinguishable from the male by being more elliptical and much more convex. As she increases in size, the skin distends and she becomes smooth and dry; the rings of the body become effaced; and losing entirely the form of an insect, she presents for some time a yellowish pustular shape, but ultimately assumes a roundish conical form, of a dark brown color.

"Until she has nearly reached her full size, she still possesses the power of locomotion, and her six legs are easily distinguishable in the under surface of her corpulent body, but at no period of her existence has she wings. It is about the time of her obtaining full size that impregnation takes place, after which the scale becomes somewhat more conical, assumes a darker color, and at length is permanently fixed to the surface of the plant by means of a cottony substance interposed between it and the vegetable cuticle to which it adheres. The scale when full grown, exactly resembles in miniature the hat of a Cornish miner; there being a narrow rim at the base, which gives increased sur-

face of attachment. It is about $\frac{1}{8}$th inch in diameter by $\frac{1}{12}$th deep, and it appears perfectly smooth to the naked eye; but it is in reality studded over with a multitude of very minute warts, giving it a dotted appearance. Except the margin, which is ciliated, it is entirely destitute of hairs. The number of eggs contained in one of the scales is enormous, amounting in a single one to 691. The eggs are of an oblong shape, of a pale flesh color, and perfectly smooth. In some of the scales, the eggs when laid on the field of the microscope resemble those masses of life sometimes seen in decayed cheese. A few small yellowish maggots are sometimes found with them, and these are the larvæ of insects, the eggs of which have been deposited in the female while the scale was soft. They escape when mature by cutting a small round hole in the dorsum of the scale.

"It is not till after this pest has been on an estate for two or three years that it shows itself to an alarming extent. During the first year, a few only of the ripe scales are seen scattered over the bushes, generally on the younger shoots; but that year's crop does not suffer much, and the appearance of the tree is little altered. The second year, however, brings a change for the worse; if the young shoots, and the underside of the leaves be now examined, the scales will be found to have become much more numerous, and with them appear a multitude of white specks, which are the young scales in a more or less forward state. The clusters of berries now assume a black sooty look, and a great number of them fall off before coming to maturity; the general health of the tree also begins to fail, and it acquires a blighted appearance. A loss of crop is this year sustained, but to no great extent.

"The third year brings about a more serious change, the whole plant acquires a black hue, appearing as if soot had been thrown over it in great quantities; this is caused by the growth of a parasitic fungus over the shoots and the upper surface of the leaves, forming a fibrous coating, somewhat resembling velvet or felt. This never makes its appearance till the insect has been a considerable time on the bush, and it probably owes its existence there to an unhealthy condition of the juices of the leaf, consequent on the irritation produced by the coccus, since it never visits the upper surface of the leaf until the latter has fully established itself on the lower. At this period the young shoots have an exceedingly disgusting look from the dense mass of yellow pustular bodies forming on them, the leaves get shrivelled, and the infected trees become conspicuous in the row. The black ants are assiduous in their visits to them. Two-thirds of the crop is lost, and on many trees not a single berry forms.

"This Lecanium, or a very closely allied species, has been observed in the Botanical Garden at Paradenia, on the *Citrus acida*, *Psidium pomiferum*, *Myrtus Zeylanica*, *Rosa Indica*, *Careya arborea*, *Vitex Negundo*, and other plants. The coffee coccus has generally been first observed in moist, hollow places, sheltered from the wind; and thence it has spread itself even over the driest and most exposed parts of the island. On some estates, after attaining a maximum, it has gradually declined, but has shown a liability to re-appear, especially in low sheltered situations, and it is believed to prevail most extensively in wet seasons.

While in its earlier stages, it is easily transmitted from one estate to another, on the clothes of human beings, and in various other ways which will readily suggest themselves. Dr. Gardiner, after a careful consideration and minute examination of estates, arrived at the conclusion that all remedies suggested up to that time had utterly failed, and that none at once cheap and effectual was likely to be discovered. He seems also to have been of opinion that the insect was not under human control; and that even if it should disappear, it would only be when it should have worn itself out as other blights have been known to do in some mysterious way. Whether this may prove to be the case or not, is still very uncertain, but every thing observed by Dr. Gardiner tends to indicate the permanency of the pest."

The rat.

41. The foregoing is a most accurate description of one of the pests, from the ravages of which coffee cultivation has so much suffered; and I trust that I may be excused in so freely and *in extenso* quoting the language of such an eminently observant Naturalist, whose description must convey a far better idea of these pests than any account of mine could. Their ravages are of the more importance when it is considered that in a financial, though not in a political, point of view the prosperity of this province so much depends on the successful cultivation of this new product. After the bug, many of the estates, especially in the bamboo districts, were attacked by herds of rats. They cut off the new shoots and primaries to such an extent as to leave nothing but bare poles. This rat would appear to be a variety of the "mushirsutus" of W. Elliot and known as the "Golunda Ellioti" of Gray. These rats have also committed great ravages amongst the estates in Ceylon, and made their first appearance amongst the plantations on the Kandyan hills in 1847. They are said, by the natives to migrate on the occurrence of a scarcity of their ordinary food, which is said to be roots, and to have come into Coorg, in consequence, after the seed-grain of the bamboo, which has seeded almost universally throughout the province. The bamboo, it is alleged, seeds once in sixty years, and the older inhabitants remember that the province was invaded by these rats, whose ravages used previously to be confined to the rice crops.

The grub.

42. The grub is a very insidious foe to coffee. It attacks the younger plants and generally eats away the bark in a ring all round the stem close to the ground, or in forest parlance "girdles" the plant, so that it gradually sickens and dies. In many cases it only eats partly round the stem, when the plant gradually revives. In such cases it is better at once to cut off the stem, and grow up a sucker from the roots. This grub would apparently answer to the Lamia amputator (Cerambyx amputator), one of the "Longicornes" of Latreille. The circular incision is generally made low down the stem, sometimes a little below the surface.

The borer.

43. The borer is the most insidious enemy of all. The bug prevents the plant from bearing fruit, but after its long torpid state the plant comes forth with renewed vigor. The rat and the grub may destroy the plant for a time as regards its fruit-growing powers, but the borer, unless closely looked after,

kills the plant entirely. There are two descriptions of borer, the red and the white. The former bores its way upwards, when the plant survives, but the latter bores its way downwards till it reaches the foot, and the plant dies.

It is a species of beetle, and would appear to belong to the class of Tetramera of the order of coleopterous insects. It has 4 joints to all the tarsi and would seem to answer best to Cuvier's Platysoma, or genus Cucujus of Fabricious.

I observed for many miles on the road between Fraserpett and Hoonsoor in Mysore that a particular jungle shrub called by natives, "Thereni kudde," was dead or dying along the whole length of road. The leaves drooped, or were quite yellow, and on breaking over the stems I found, as anticipated, that they were also suffering from the ravages of the borer. The villagers around declared that such a destruction of these shrubs had never been known before, and attributed it to the hot seasons which had of late years prevailed. This opinion would appear to be correct, and there is every reason to believe that this pest has been the result of successive bad seasons, and that it will disappear with the favourable season now apparently setting in. The planters have had many disadvantages to contend against; but the ravages of the borer have been most destructive and most heart-rending to the planter. In one estate, belonging to a missionary, the destruction has been almost complete, and some have suffered as much as 50 per cent. Others again, better situated, have escaped almost entirely.

Sub-letting of jumma lands.

44. The jumma ryots of Coorg hold their lands on a feudal tenure. They pay half the rate of assessment paid by other classes in Coorg, and in return have to discharge the duties of a rural Police, and are liable to be called out in times of internal disturbance or of external danger.

Before the introduction of coffee planting and consequent rise in the labor market, the Coorgs had perfect command of the indigenous slave labor of the province, and by means of the hereditary agrestic hinds were able to cultivate their holdings. The non-recognition of slavery originally, and the subsequent introduction of the British planters' interests, led to these hinds forsaking their masters and to the fields being left uncultivated. The Coorgs then prayed that they might be allowed to sublet their jumma lands.

The danger consisted, as pointed out by the Commissioner, in the wealthier and more influential Coorgs acquiring an ascendancy over the poorer classes of jumma ryots; and it was considered that the desire for the innovation had arisen principally from the officials. The restrictions placed by the rules in force tended, however, in somewhat removing this apprehension. Mr. Bowring's apprehensions on the subject, however, have been realized to a great extent in one case, which I would propose to cite hereafter. The restrictions consisted in the preferential claim being given—

1st. To the wurgdar, or holder of the farm.
2nd. To the proprietor of the adjoining farm.
3rd. To the cultivators of the same village.

So that the more opulent or powerful neighbour had to contend against these preferential claimants, as well as against the poore ryots. Then arose, as pointed in my report, the broad question whether it was not better, for the interests of both the Government and the country, that such a class of zemindars should spring up; whether the wealth of such a class might not with advantage be brought to bear in developing and improving the resources of the country, rather than that the country be allowed to struggle on from generation to generation, with its resources unimproved and but slowly developed, owing to the indigence of the proprietors of the soil?

The real danger arose from the chances of eventual diminution in the number of those ryots, who, by the conditions of their tenures, had to render feudal service, but the mere sub-letting of their lands or a portion of them could not remove the obligation, and it must be borne in mind that no wealthy settler, attracted by the low rate of assessment, could be admitted into the ranks of the jumma ryots. Those only, as pointed out before, who held land on that tenure during the days of their ancient rulers could now hold on such a tenure, and such zemindars could only spring from their own ranks; and I believe that their presence would prove a source alike of prosperity to the country and of strength to the Government. It was finally decided that the jumma Coorgs should be allowed to sublet one-fourth of their holdings. They have, however, not availed themselves of this permission to any great extent. In cases of great distress or when only women and young children are left in a house, it has been customary for the Superintendent to permit of the whole of the jumma lands of the house to be sublet on the warum tenure for periods ranging from 1 to 5 years according to the particulars of each case.

Extent sublet.

45. The subjoined tabular statement will exhibit the results in the several talooks.

Number.		As per Government order.		As per Superintendent's order		Total.	
		No of ryots.	No of butties.	No of ryots.	No of butties.	No. of ryots.	No. of butties.
1	Mercara Talook	3	521¼	28	6550	31	7071¼
2	Paddynalknad Do.	8	676¼	8	2183¾	16	2860
3	Yeddanlknad Do. .. .	3	350	22	4736¼	25	5086¼
4	Kiggutnad Do. ..	15	2956¼	9	1255	24	4211¼
5	Nunjrajpatten Do.	3	131¼	18	3696¼	21	3827½
	Total ..	32	4635	85	18421¼	117	23056¼

Mr. Bowring anticipated that a want of proper restrictions would lead to the more influential classes swallowing up their poorer brethren. This has been realized in the case of the Coolawanda family, the head of which is soubedar of the Mercara talook. In the villages of Podakote, Kuklar, and Kudanoor in the Yeddanalknad, and Beppanad, of the Yeddanalknad Talook, there were 2,132½ butties of land, paying a sago assessment of Rs. 213-4-0 bought up from 12 ryots. These ryots rendered

separate service, and paid Rs. 42 as dooly paddy and Rs. 7-4-0 as house tax separately, which would become merged in the payment of the powerful family purchasing these ryots, &c., in addition to which the semi-feudal services of these sago ryots are lost.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Central school.

46. The residence of the Principal and Head Master of the school has been completed and occupied. The boarding house for the accommodation of the lads from the more distant náds was completed during the year previous and is now used as the school house; but the main building, intended for the school and museum, has been progressed with and would have been roofed in had sufficient funds been available. The old school house was sold to the Telegraph Department and realized Rs. 6,500. The walls of the school house have been raised to the full height; and the roof will be put on as soon after the monsoon as possible; when the boarding house will be freed for its legitimate purposes. I trust also to see the Girls' boarding house commenced by its liberal founder, Coolawanda carriapah, the soubadar of the Mercara talook.

No. of scholars.

47. The attendance during the previous year was 161, whilst the number of scholars during the year under review was 147. These pupils were composed of the following races:

RACES.	1865-66.	1866-67.
Coorg	91	81
Hindoos	31	45
Mahomedans	34	21
Christians	5	..
TOTAL ..	161	147

Of these, 100 were instructed in English, 128 in Canarese and 81 in Hindustani.

School fees.

48. The amount of school fees realized during the year was Rs. 220-5-0, and in the year previous, they amounted to Rs. 216-9-0.

Normal school.

49. A Normal class was established for the training of vernacular masters for the village schools. There were 3 trained during the year, and 3 appointed from the class.

Cost of pupils.

50. The average annual cost of educating each pupil during the yea amounted to Rs. 37-2-0 in the Central School and to Rs. 3-11-0 in the District schools.

District schools.

51. All the District schools in the province have been inspected by the Reverend Mr. Richter, the Principal of the Central School, who is also the Inspector of

schools for this province. I would beg to submit a copy of his detailed report, shewing the results of his inspection and of the progress of the village schools. I would remark that these schools are built and maintained in repair by the Coorgs themselves.

The number of district schools amounted to 24, and the attendance to 799 pupils, against 766 in 1865-66. Of this number there were 30 girls, the same as during the year previous. There were 600 Coorgs and 199 of other castes amongst the pupils.

Social position of the parents.

52. Mr. Richter gives some interesting statistics of the social condition of the parents of these pupils. There were 13 children of purely land owners, and 82 of those who held employments and cultivated also, in the Central School.

In the village schools, there were 500 children of the purely agricultural classes, and 77 of parents who both cultivated and held government offices.

Private schools.

53. During the previous year there were 16 private schools with an attendance of 280 pupils, which raised the total number of children under education in the province to 1,207. The number of schools during the past year was 16, with an attendance of 280 pupils, thus raising the entire number under instruction to 1,226.

Assuming the total population to be 1,15,827 souls, this would give 10 58 children at school out of every 1,000 persons, and one to every 18 families, against 10 2 and 19, respectively, during the preceding year.

German Mission school.

54. The German (Báil) Mission school at Anantapur in Amutnad of South Coorg, established in 1857, had an average attendance of 19 boys, of whom 14 were Christians and 5 Hindoos.

Catholic mission schools.

55. Detailed information regarding the different schools at Mercara, Veerajenderpett, and Fraserpett not having been received in time, I regret that the particulars under this head cannot be referred to in this year's Report.

Grants-in-aid.

56. There were no grants-in-aid during the year.

Expenditure.

57. The total expenditure under the head of education amounted to Rs. 12,158-8 against Rs. 9,778-8 in 1865-66.

School endowment plantation.

58. The Coorgs had learnt the important lesson that all true progress depended more upon their own efforts in the cause of education, and many of the principal Coorgs had got up a coffee plantation as an endowment for the boarding-houses, so as to render them self-supporting: 70 acres were cleared during the year and were planted, making an aggregate of 70 acres under cultivation. I regret to state

that some of them have failed to pay up their promised subscriptions, and show less zeal in the cause.

Concluding remarks.

59. I concur generally in the concluding remarks of the Inspector of schools, and consider that the closing of some of the village schools and the transfer of the teachers to other localities cannot be taken as a criterion of the present state of these schools, which are still in their infancy. The increase in the number of pupils would tend to show that the desire of acquiring knowledge and of having it imparted to their children is on the increase amongst the people. An excellent system prevails in this province of a periodical conference being held, to which all the village masters resort. This enables them to consult the Principal, and have all their doubts solved and difficulties removed. Their salaries, however, are small, and these visits are to some extent a cause of expense to them, I would therefore concur in considering that some allowance or batta should be allowed.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PART I.—ORIGINAL WORKS.

Military.

60. There was no expenditure under this head during the year under review. The erection of the gates for the entrance into the fort of Mercara has not been undertaken.

Civil buildings.

61. The principal work has been the re-roofing of the Superintendent's offices with corrugated iron, and would appear to have been substantially done. The iron roofing has, however, only been completed, and the rest of the work has yet to be done. The estimate was Rs. 6,666, but a supplemental estimate will be requisite.

Telegraph office.

62. The old school house, built in the days of the rajahs, has been bought for the Telegraph Department at a cost of Rs. 6,500. Certain additions have also been made to the Executive Engineer's offices and overseer's lodge at Mercara, and a new overseer's lodge is under construction at Fraserpett.

Allotment for works under civil authorities.

63. The allotment for civil works under the revenue authorities amounted to Rs. 4,510 of which Rs. 1,481-12-6 were drawn on account of the following works:—

1.	Repairs to Native Assistant's office and other public buildings ..	343	2	9
2.	Do. to Anché runners' hut at Mercara ..	122	0	6
3.	Do. to Mahadeopett cutcherry . . .	300	0	0
4.	Do. to Doddabundarda Kamanakere tank at Kodly Hobly ...	250	0	0
5.	Do. to Nayedahullada Kutte at do.	60	0	0
6.	Do. to Hemmany Kutte Kere at Bilhada Hobly... ...	100	0	0
7.	Do. to Billgery Kutte in Mercara Talook	200	0	0
	Total Rs. ...	1,375	3	3
	Add amount in hand	106	9	3
	Total Rs. ...	1,481	12	6

This sum was short of the amount allotted. The full amount was not drawn owing to the difficulty of procuring labor; and also as it was found impracticable to carry out the reconstruction of the irrigation channel of 8 miles in length from the Lutchman Tirta river in Kiggutnad. The ryots had promised to pay half the expenses and to assist in carrying it out; but at the last moment were not able to do so. This channel is of much importance both as regards the existing cultivation and the large quantity of land lying waste, and as the Department of Public Works has not a single work of irrigation on hand, and has not had for years, I deem it advisable, owing also to its magnitude, to leave it to be departmentally done.

Agricultural.

64. There has been no expenditure on agricultural works. The rain-fall of Coorg, about 160 inches per annum, and the abundant springs to be found in the hill sides, prove sufficient in most localities for local wants; but much might be done in storing water in these hill regions, as proposed formerly by the present Chief Engineer. An irrigation channel of about 8 miles in length in South Coorg, led off from the Lutchman Tirta river, which flows past Hoonsoor in Mysore, is urgently in want of repairs, and has been referred to the Executive Engineer for early attention.

Tala Kaveri road.

65. This road, which leads from Mercara to the source of the Kaveri river, the resort of innumerable pilgrims, was opened out by the revenue authorities, but has come to a stand still from want of funds; several estates are now being opened out in this direction, and I trust that the Department of Public Works will undertake it during the coming year.

Mercara-Kodlypett road.

66. This much important road leads from Mercara to Munzerabad, the coffee district of Mysore. All work on it was suddenly stopped at the close of 1865-66, and no provision was made for it in the Budget of the ensuing year, owing to which the half completed road suffered considerably and funds had to be appropriated from other works. It is of much importance also in forming a link in the imperial trunk road along the western ghauts, which lends so much importance to the proposed line from the Wynad.

Periapatam-Siddapoor road.

67. This road is of the utmost importance. By carrying it out and connecting it round the end of the range of hills, on which the plateau of Mercara is situated, to the Cannanore ghaut road, and thence, 3 miles from Mercara, across the valley to the Mangalore ghaut, all the traffic from Mysore to Mangalore could be carried along a line of easy gradients, without the necessity of ascending the Mercara-Fraserpett ghaut, merely to descend. The trace of this road was carried out and was to have been assigned to Mr. J. P. Hunt, an enterprising and energetic planter, who is interested in its carrying out; but the terms could not be arranged, and it is to be carried out departmentally. This I much regret, as the co-operation of such gentlemen connected with the planting interests of the province would be of the utmost advantage.

Cooly lines.

68. Several lines have been built on the ghaut roads for the accommodation of the gangs of coolies employed thereon. These will prove most useful in

localities where the coolies suffer so much from the indigenous fever and inclemencies of the weather.

PART II.—REPAIRS.

Ghaut roads.

69. The several ghaut roads through the province have been repaired and kept in a most efficient state. Their condition reflects much credit on Mr. Stoddard, the Executive Engineer, who has had many difficulties to contend against. The burden of maintaining these ghaut roads, which are of equal importance to Madras and Mysore, falls heavily on the limited income of this province; and I can only reiterate the necessity of those Governments being called upon to pay a proportion of the charges. At the foot of the ghauts leading into Malabar and South Canara, there are tolls, the revenue from which ought to be allotted to this province at the least.

Other repairs.

70. The other repairs have been fully dwelt upon by the Executive Engineer.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Wynad road.

71. I dwelt last year on the importance of the Mercara-Kodlypett road, which connects this province with the coffee-growing district of Munzerabad in Mysore in comparison with the road to Wynad. I am still of opinion that this road is of far more immediate importance to our interests, as well as the opening out of the Periapatam-Siddapoor road; but after my late tour in South Coorg, I must admit that the road to the Wynad frontier, irrespective of its imperial importance, is likely to prove of the greatest advantage in opening out South Coorg and developing the resources of that portion of the province. One-third of the rice-fields of Kiggutnad are now lying waste, and there are vast forests well adapted for coffee cultivation. The operations of the Forest Department would also be much facilitated.

The Madras Sappers.

72. A detachment of the Madras Sappers and Miners was detached under Captain Raynsford to complete the bridge at Gonicopaul near Ahtoor on the Mysore-Cannanore road. Their work as usual was well done, and much credit is due to Captain Raynsford for the painstaking and skilful manner in which the work was done. They were, however, detained too late in the bamboo jungles that abound in South Coorg, and suffered much from fever. They were moved up at once to Mercara, but continued to suffer so much that they have been withdrawn to Bangalore. Mr. Hunter, the Assistant Engineer, a most promising young officer, took the place of Captain Raynsford with a gang of coolies and endeavoured to complete the work before the burst of the monsoon. He also contracted the fever, and, I regret deeply to say, has since fallen victim to it.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

Her Majesty's Post Office.

73. No new building has yet been provided for Her Majesty's Post Office at Mercara; but the Post Master General of Madras has applied for sanction to the erection of a suitable building in a better locality.

Mercara Post Office.

74. The subjoined Table will exhibit the operations of the Mercara office during the past year as contrasted with those of the year previous, as also those of the office in South Coorg :—

Description.	1865-66.		1866-67.	
	Mercara.	Veerajenderpett.	Mercara.	Veerajenderpett.
1 Paid letters	59,806	14,073	50,356	14,106
Unpaid ditto	14,874	3,172	15,085	3,147
3 Paid Newspapers Books	13,604	3,793	1,30,648	359
4 Unpaid ditto ...	609	115	489	3,579
5 Franked letters ..	10,207	995	3,671	359
6 Banghy parcels ...	1,075	113	863	120
Total ...	1,00,175	22,261	84,112	21,670

Receipts.

75. I regret that, for the want of information, I have been unable this year to state the receipts and expenditure of the offices in the province.

Anché or Local Post.

76. The Anché or provincial postal lines run in connection with the Mysore post to Mercara, and thence to the several talooks. There are 4 main lines, and a branch extension has been opened out during the past year.

Operations.

77. The subjoined statement will exhibit the operations of this provincial post :—

Particulars.	1865-66.	1866-67.
Service Letters	36,806	80,966
„ Newspapers, &c.	72	3,910
„ Parcels	31	300
Franked private letters	5,609	10,100
„ Papers	5	34
„ Parcels	12	48
Paid letters	47,037	35,188
„ Papers	666	2,360
„ Parcels	91	574
Registered letters	64	412
„ Parcels	5	2
Express Letters	32	182
From and to Her Majesty's Post	1,545	7,840
Total ...	90,483	1,41,916

Receipts.

78. The total receipts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 10-13-6.

Expenditure.

79. The disbursements in the Anché Department amounted to Rs. 3,949. This was inclusive of all establishments. An increase of pay one Rupee per mensem each has been sanctioned for the runners.

80. An extra branch line has been opened out from Veerajenderpett to Anantapur in South Coorg. Many plantations have been opened out in that direction, and in communication with the planters, who bear the entire cost, the post is conveyed to Anantapur and thence delivered at each planter's door. This has proved a great boon and convenience to them.

Extra branch line.

SECTION VI.—TELEGRAPH.

81. The building formerly occupied by the Government Central School has been purchased for the Telegraph Department, and forms a most commodious building for the purpose. The head quarters of the circle have also been moved up and located in the same building.

Telegraph Office.

82. Great exertions have been made in erecting the new standard posts, which had been lying along the several roads in the province.

Posts.

83. The subjoined table will give the operations of 6 months of the year only :—

Operations.

Description.	No.	Amount.
1. Service messages	44	153 8 0
2. Private ditto	406	835 8 0

84. The receipts into and disbursements from this Treasury to the department have been Rs. 1,782-14-9 and Rs. 5,925-7-10 respectively.

Receipts and Disbursements

SECTION VII.—MILITARY.

85. The 15th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry still garrisons the fort of Mercara. No better conducted Regiment could be found in any station.

Regiment at Mercara.

86. I have already ventured to draw the attention of the Government to the miserable state of the hut, and urged the necessity of constructing pucka huts. The excessive fall of rain, 160 inches, and the extreme inclemency of the weather, render it absolutely necessary that huts of a more substantial description should be provided for the native officers and men.

Sepoys' Lines.

87. The sanitary condition of the lines has been very good, and Colonel Gage and the officers of his staff have deserved much credit for the pains and care devoted to ensure this object.

Sanitary condition.

88. The total admissions into hospital during the year under review amounted to 439, and the number of deaths to 8, against 404 and 11 respectively

Sickness and mortality.

in 1865-66. This gives a mortuary rate of 1·14 per cent. to the total strength of the Regiment against 1·54 per cent. of the year previous and a rate of 62·42 per cent. to the admissions into hospital.

Camps.

89. The site originally selected for a cholera camp in the vicinity of Mercara was found to be objectionable, inasmuch as it was situated on a private road to estates on which thousands of coolies are at times employed. A site has now been selected near the 3rd milestone on the Mercara-Fraserpett road.

SECTION VIII.—POLITICAL.

Chenna Bassapah.

90. The only local representatives of the family of the late Rajahs of Coorg are Chenna Bassapah and his wife Devammajee, who live a secluded life on their own estate. Rajammajee, the widow of Viraypah Ursu, resides in the palace at Haleri. The sons and widow of the late Rajah reside at Benares, and it is a noticeable fact that they have of late sent emissaries to obtain wives from amongst the leading families of the Coorgs, though they themselves are Lingayet Brahmins; this evident anxiety to re-awake an interest and form ties amongst the Coorgs is worthy of note. Some Coorg families were honored with an alliance with the late Rajah, and the head of one has lately proceeded to Benares to arrange for the marriage of his daughter with one of the sons. This daughter was, however, born in the family of the Rajah at Benares, and has been with them ever since. The Coorgs here one and all declined the proffered alliance.

Coorg officials.

91. The Coorg officials have always drawn low salaries; but have ever been proud of the honor of holding their posts. The revenues of the province are not great, though of late much increased by the introduction of coffee cultivation; but in dealing with this race, we must do so entirely in a political point of view, and not in a financial. An increase to the salaries of some of the officials has lately been sanctioned by the Government of India, and my views cannot be better expressed than in the forcible language of General Cubbon, the late Commissioner of Coorg, who wrote as follows on the same subject in 1837.

" In securing this object (attachment of the Coorgs to British rule), " I am disposed to give a very secondary place to the realization of " revenue, and rather to regard the land as an assignment for the main- " tenance of a body of warriors, on whose steadfast fidelity the tranquillity " of the neighbouring territories may be considered in a great measure " to depend. For the impression is strong on my mind that so long as " we are sure of the attachment of the Coorgs, there will be little cause " for anxiety about any dangerous disturbances in Canara, Malabar, " Wynad, or the adjoining Districts of Mysore; and even if they should " arise, that they would be readily suppressed by the Coorgs alone, who " are from habit, beyond all comparison, better qualified than regular

"troops for service in a difficult country, and from whose pursuit the "insurgents must well know they could have no chance of escape."

This has been lately illustrated by the prompt manner in which the jumma Coorgs turned out to assist at the Mysore elephant hunt. I received a requisition from the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division to bring up 500 armed Coorgs, as it was harvest time; I only sent orders for 300 to assemble; but in 56 hours I was on the march with upwards of 500 men, and the number increased to upwards of 650 before I reached the kraal, and the martial bearing and cheerful manner of these men formed a remarkable contrast with those of Mysore, and a subject for comment.

SECTION IX.—FINANCE.

Demand, Receipts, and Balance.

92. The total demand for the year, inclusive of a balance of Rs. 56,016-7-11 of the year previous, amounted to Rs. 4,53,329-2-8; out of which Rs. 3,25,257-1 were collected, and Rs. 2,170-14 had to be remitted, as some coffee estates had been overcharged from various causes. A detailed list will be separately submitted. This left a balance of Rs. 1,28,072-1-8 at its close. Out of this sum Rs. 40,986-4-6 have been collected up to the 31st of May. This balance was chiefly due to the change made in the official year, consequently the last instalment of the land revenue fell due after the close of the new financial year.

Budget Estimate.

93. Owing to the change in the financial year, the Budget Estimates were reduced for 11 months instead of 12: but I am unable to exhibit the actuals as compared with the estimates this year. Measures have, however, been adopted to ensure its submission in my next report.

The subjoined tabular statement will exhibit the total demand of the year, inclusive of the outstanding balances, as contrasted with the year previous:—

No.	HEADS.	For 1865-66.	For 1866-67.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	ORDINARY.					
1	Land Revenue.	1,72,533 0 5	1,76,143 9 8	3,610 0 3	.....	
2	Coffee Tax .	34,478 6 6	53,834 15 7	19,356 9 1	.. .	
3	Abkaree . .	1,36,660 4 2	99,900 5 6	....	36,759 14 8	Due to introduction of sadder distillery; *vide* explanation.
4	Mohaturpha	7,573 13 7	7,374 6 4	..	199 7 3	
5	Sandalwood ...	55,954 14 6	25,016 3 7	....	30,938 10 11	Due to balances of previous years being included in 1865-66 and to present more frugal working of the sandal forests.
6	Cardamom . .	33,542 6 7	37,746 0 11	4,203 10 4	.....	
7	Sundries .. .	1,281 5 1	2,425 15 7	1,144 10 6	. ....	
8	Stamps ...	21,288 13 0	21,192 0 0	.. ...	96 13 0	
9	Extra Revenue.	46,426 7 2	29,695 9 6	.....	16,730 13 8	
10	Income Tax .	4,243 12 0	. .. .	.....	4,243 12 0	
		5,13,983 3 0	4,53,329 2 8	28,315 7 2	88,969 7 6	
			Net Decrease		60,654 0 4	

Demand.

94. The outstanding balance, shown in last year's report, was Rs. 56,016-7-11; of this sum Rs. 48,589-6-4 have been collected and Rs. 2,170-14-0 remitted, as shown in paragraph 93, making a total of Rs. 50,758-4-4, leaving only Rs. 5,258-3-7 of previous years still to collect. Out of this sum Rs. 3,307-14 have been recovered since the close of the official year, and Rs. 1,950-5-7 remain outstanding.

Balance of last year.

95. The subjoined Table will exhibit the actual receipts, as compared with those of the year previous :—

No.	HEADS.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Increase	Decrease.
1	Land Revenue .	1,69,350 1 2	1,28,494 0 11	...	40,856 0 3
2	Coffee Tax .	14,049 3 0	22,656 14 0	8,606 11 0	.
3	Abkaree	1,24,544 7 9	85,656 13 6	. .	38,887 10 3
4	Stamps	21,186 8 0	20,427 8 0	. ..	759 0 0
5	Income Tax .	4,213 12 0	....	.	4,213 12 0
6	Excise	...	.	. .	..... .
7	Postal		10 13 6	10 13 6	.. ..
8	Miscellaneous	88,151 14 2	38,509 0 1	... .	49,642 13 10
	Total [illegible]	4,21,525 11 1	2,95,754 2 3	8,617 8 6	1,34,489 4 4
	[illegible]	34,175 0 8	27,332 0 9		6,842 15 11
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,55,700 11 9	3,23,086 3 0	8,617 8 6	1,41,232 4 3
				Net Decrease	1,32,614 11 9

Receipts.

96. The increase under the head of coffee tax shows a promising return, which in course of time would form a permanent increase under the head of Land Revenue.

Increase and Decrease explained.

97. The decrease under the several items as shown in the Statement arises in consequence of the last kists not being due till the following month. The decrease is, therefore, nominal except under the head of Abkaree. It has before been explained that the sudder distillery system had been introduced during the early part of the year under review. This decrease in the revenue, though at first sight apparently real, is actually nominal, inasmuch as under the amanie system the whole expenditure in the preparation of the liquor and creation of the revenue was borne by the Government. This has been saved, as also the cost of establishments. The expenditure the year before amounted to Rs. 39,480-7-5 which has now been saved or rather not spent, in addition to which Rs. 2,508-0-0 were actually saved by a reduction of establishments. Viewing it in this light the real revenue has risen by Rs. 15,668-3-6, whilst generally a loss is usually sustained in the first introduction of the system.

Total income and expenditure.

98. The total income of the year, exclusive of the arrears of the past, amounted to Rs. 3,97,312-10-9 against Rs. 4,47,972-7-11 of 1865-66, or a decrease of Rs. 50,659-13-2. Including the arrears of

the past, *viz.*, Rs. 56,016-7-11, it stood at Rs. 4,53,329-2-8. The expenditure, under the general heads, was as follows :—

	1865-66.	1866-67.
1.—Civil Charges	2,07,103 2 5	1,78,551 6 5
2.—Public Works	1,06,000 0 0	1,24,038 0 0
3.—Military	1,44,822 10 9	2,05,638 2 9
TOTAL ...	4,57,925 13 2	5,08,227 9 2

Ordinary expenditure.

99. The several items will be dealt with in detail.

The ordinary expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,78,551-6-5 and the surplus to Rs. 2,18,761-4-4, which contrasted with the year 1865-66 shows a decrease of Rs. 28,551-12 in expenditure, principally owing to the decrease under the head of Abkaree.

Particulars of expenditure.

100. The subjoined Statement will exhibit the particulars of expenditure, as contrasted with the year previous :—

No.	HEADS.	1865-66	1866-67.	Increase	Decrease
	ORDINARY.				
1	Revenue	82,590 5 3	84,959 15 0	2,369 9 9	.....
2	Abkaree	39,480 7 5	10,866 2 10	.....	28,614 4 7
3	Stamps	1,010 15 9	1,304 6 1	293 6 4	.....
4	Excise	... .	.....	.....	.....
5	Postal	4,188 0 0	3,949 0 0	.....	239 0 0
6	General charges..	3,432 0 0	3,502 6 2	70 6 2	.....
7	Judicial . .	13,826 14 3	14,403 7 7	576 9 4	.....
8	Medical	2,464 8 0	2,302 10 4	.....	161 13 8
9	Pension	12,718 2 5	10,402 0 1	.....	2,316 2 4
10	Education . ..	9,778 8 0	12,158 8 0	2,380 0 0	.....
11	Religious and endowment of temples, &c. ...	13,890 3 10	12,795 3 3	.....	1,095 0 7
12	Ecclesiastical ...	1,783 8 0	7,711 4 7	5,927 12 7	.....
13	Miscellaneous ...	21,939 9 6	14,196 6 6	.....	7,743 3 0
	Total ...	2,07,103 2 5	1,78,551 6 5	11,617 12 2	40,169 8 2
	Extraordinary P. W.	1,06,000 0 0	1,24,038 0 0	18,038 0 0	.....
	GRAND TOTAL .	3,13,103 2 5	3,02,589 6 5	29,655 12 2	40,169 8 0

Increase and Decrease explained.

101. No satisfactory comparisons can be drawn between the result of the two years, as one consisted of 12 and the other of 11 months only.

Revenue and Judicial.

102. The increase of expenditure shown under the heads of Revenue and Judicial, respectively, arises on account of the increase of salaries lately sanctioned to the officials of those departments.

Stamps.

103. The increase shown under the head of stamps is principally on account of refunding the value of stamp papers agreeably to Section IV. Act XVIII of 1848.

Education.

104. The increase shown under education was due to a grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,000 having been sanctioned by the Government of India towards the construction of the new Central School at Mercara.

Ecclesiastical.

105. The increase of expenditure during the year under review is owing to a sum of Rs. 2,500 having been sanctioned by the Government of India towards the repairs of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Veerajenderpett, and to the appointment of a Chaplain to Mercara, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Fennell, who merely drew Rs. 100 per mensem as Officiating Minister.

Pension.

106. The increase shown arises in consequence of the Political Pensioners having been paid their quarterly stipend for the previous quarter during the month of April, and the savings effected under this head through the death of Neelamajee, the late Coorg widow of Tippoo Sultan, and the reductions made thereon.

Miscellaneous.

107. The Forest working charges having been disbursed by that department, the expenditure of felling sandal and other various charges, had been borne by that department, which accounts for the decrease shown under this head.

Balance of the year.

108. The outstanding balances of the year under review, exclusive of those of previous years amounted to Rs. 1,28,072-1-8, and were composed of the following items.

No.	ITEMS.	Amount of balance.	Since recovered up to 31st May 1867.
1	Land Revenue	47,619 8 9	25,861 15 0
2	Assessment of Coffee Land	29,570 13 7	5,935 0 9
3	Abkarry	14,243 8 0	6,694 0 11
4	Mohaturpha	1,867 1 1	394 6 0
5	Sandalwood	11,906 4 0	867 2 6
6	Cardamom	19,809 9 4	.....
7	Sundries	1,380 6 7	406 12 9
8	Sale of waste land	.....	... ..
9	Stamps	753 8 0	753 8 0
10	Nuzerkanikey fees	891 6 4	73 6 0
	TOTAL ...	1,28,072 1 8	40,986 4 6

Change in Financial year.

109. The change in the official year partly accounts for the large outstanding of the year, and the difficulty in making up the coffee assessment and cardamom

accounts in time, and the delay on the part of some of the planters in paying up.

Irrecoverable balance.

110. There are no irrecoverable balances reported during the year.

Increase of Land Revenue under Coffee.

111. The realizations under coffee have been Rs. 33,483-5-10, against Rs. 21,552-7-2 in 1865-66. The regular land revenue becomes raised thereby from Rs. 1,93,742-14-3, to Rs. 2,06,455-4-3. Out of this amount Rs. 17,482-13-0 are paid by Europeans on 77 plantations, and Rs. 16,000-8-10 by Native proprietors on 3,077 estates.

Cash balance.

112. The cash balance of the year opened at Rs. 3,50,314-0-7 and closed at Rs. 2,26,181-13-1 on the 31st March 1867.

Treasury Department.

113. The total receipts and disbursements in the Treasury Department amounted respectively to Rs. 4,73,067-13-1 and Rs. 5,97,200-0-7, against Rs. 6,24,869-9-10 and Rs. 5,79,929-5-1 in 1865-66. My best thanks are due to the Treasurer, Kurnick P. Thimmapiah, for the pains-taking and efficient manner in which he has discharged his onerous duties.

Currency Notes.

114. Inclusive of the balance in hand, *viz.*, Rs. 30-0-0, Rs. 64,500 worth of notes were received from Government during the year, and Rs. 89,440 were issued to the public. Rs. 1,06,090 of notes were cashed in the several treasuries and Rs. 26,080 received in payment of Government demands.

Coorg contributes towards general Government of India.

115. It has been often advocated that the Governments of Madras and Mysore should bear a proportion of the cost of the military force and of the maintenance of the ghaut roads, which are of as much importance to the districts under those Governments as to Coorg. Deducting a proportion of the expenditure under these heads, this province contributes Rs. 93,606-8-4 or 23·55 per cent. of its income towards the general Government of India.

SECTION X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

Census.

116. No census has ever been taken, and the number of the population can only be approximately arrived at from the annually Khani-Shoomari accounts in the revenue department. These accounts, however, do not include either the permanent or fluctuating number of coolies employed on the numerous estates. I propose sending census papers and ascertaining the number for the current year.

The number amongst the several races was as follows :—

No.	RACES.	1865-66.	1866-67.
1	Coorgs	24,821	25,089
2	Hindoos	93,366	85,661
3	Mahomedans		3,742
4	Christians...		1,335
	TOTAL ...	1,18,187	1,15,827

Deaths.

117. The total number of deaths amongst the population was 4,213, against 4,079 of the year previous, this gave 36 in every 1,000, against 34 in 1865-66. The decrease in the population is chiefly due to many of the border ryots having returned to Mysore in consequence of the prevalence of fever.

Diseases.

118. The mortality under the several diseases was as follows :—

1.	Dysentery	286
2.	Diarrhœa	433
3.	Fever	2,042
4.	Cholera	28
5.	Small Pox	442
6.	Asthma	177
7.	Convulsions	124
8.	Dropsy	0
9.	Other diseases	640
	Total ...	4,172
10.	Violence	4
11.	Accident	37
	Grand Total ...	4,213

It will be seen that the prevailing diseases were fever, dysentery, and small pox. The maximum deaths from fever and dysentery occurred in July, and amounted to 426 and 141 respectively.

Sanitary statistics.

119. Under instructions from the Government of India, the following sanitary statistics for the towns in Coorg have been collected during the year under review.

No.	TOWNS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			Ratio per 1,000.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Mahadeopett, Mercara	105	87	192	43·28
2	Veerajenderpett	42	33	75	26·93
3	Fraserpett	38	27	65	55·60
4	Somawarpett	32	27	59	62·23
5	Kodlipett	11	5	16	23.25
6	Senwarsunti	11	6	17	34·76
	TOTAL ...	239	185	424	40·29

Births and Deaths.

120. The births during the year were 3,546, against 4,102 in the preceding year, and the deaths to 4,213, against 4,079.

Percentage to population.

121. The percentage of births to population were 3·06 and of deaths 3·63 per cent. against 3·47 and 3·45 respectively in 1865-66.

AGRICULTURE.

Coffee.

122. The coffee berry now rivals rice as the staple product of Coorg. During the year the registers of the coffee estates in the several talooks have been at last made up. The difficulty in making up these registers was incalculable, owing to the large number of minute Native holdings and to the constant mutations which had been going on for years without notice to the Government. The subjoined statement will shew the number of acres taken up and under assessment in the several talooks.

No	Talooks.	Total acres taken up.	Total acres under assessment.
1	Mercara	25,062·94	11,268·12
2	Paddynacknad	4,406 46	3,577·83
3	Yeddaynacknad	21,768·69	7,961 88
4	Kiggutnad	8,596·48	2,581·74
5	Nunjarajputten	4,608·72	1,171·25
6	Yelloosaverasemé	278·62	191·12
7	Mahadeopett	5· 0	5· 0
8	Veerajenderpett	26·25	26·25
	Total	64,753·16	26,783·19

Out of this number 46,643·1 acres are held by Europeans, and 18,110·17 acres by Native proprietors. The number under assessment respectively is found to be 15,327·17 and 11,456·2.

Tea.

123. The tea plant seems to thrive well on the hills of Coorg. The late lamented Dr. Duncan McPherson, Inspector General of Hospitals in the Madras Presidency, had begun to undertake the cultivation on an extended scale, and had introduced the necessary apparatus for preparing the tea, when death cut his labors short in a most useful career. Some of the tea, though badly prepared as a first experiment, tasted well and promised to be of as good flavour as that of the Nílígrís, Mr. Morris, the Commissioner deputed by the Government of Ceylon to inspect the tea districts of India, pronounced a very favorable opinion on the plants, and on the prospects of Coorg as a tea growing district.

Cinchonah.

124. The Government cinchonah plantation, which was commenced as an experiment, proved successful so far as to shew that the trees could grow well and vigorously; but led to no practical use or advantage. I proposed, therefore, to place it under the care of the Revd. Mr. Richter, the Prin-

cipal of the Central School, who has ever taken the utmost interest in all that concerns the province and its interesting race, and have procured the erection of a hot house for the purpose of propagation and of bringing the experiment to some practical result. Mr. Richter has most carefully constructed a suitable building on the school premises, where it is under his immediate supervision and is available also as a means of instruction in botany to the pupils. This province in many localities is peculiarly fever stricken, and the ultimate object is to carry the cultivation to all parts of the province and afford a ready means of a febrifuge. It is supposed that a decoction of the bark and leaves would prove a deterrent to fever, and many Natives now pick up the leaves and boil them down.

Government Plantation.

125. The Government plantation, which is situated 3 miles from Mercara on the ghaut leading down to Mysore, covers an area of about one acre. The trees were planted in 1863 and blossomed abundantly during the past season. The seeds were carefully picked by Mr. Richter, and sown in the hot house, but no germination has taken place, and it is probable that the seeds of such young trees may not possess germinating vitality. Numerous cuttings and shoots have, however, been put down and are succeeding. The growth of two rows of trees was given last year, but as the wrong rows were measured this year and the error not discovered in time, I am prevented from giving the growth. The tallest tree had, however, grown from 10 to 15 feet high. To test the productiveness in alkaloids, one of the largest trees of the C. Succirubra, about 11½ feet high and 2½ inches diameter, was felled and yielded 3 pounds of green bark. It will be forwarded to the Government quinologist at Ootacamund for analysis.

Area of land under cultivation.

126. The extent of land under cultivation, as contrasted with the year previous, is exhibited by the subjoined tabular statement.

No.	Description.	1865-66.			1866-67.		
		Wet.	Dry.	Garden.	Wet.	Dry.	Garden.
1	Butties	18,96,870¼	0	0	19,09,544	0	0
2	Kandagahs ...	3,067 32/36	0	0	3,069¼	0	0
3	Moodies	772 7/8	0	0	772 7/8	0	0
4	Thoondoos or Fields...	0	5,834¼	0	0	5,911 1/16	0
5	Trees	0	0	26,558	0	0	26,878

In South Coorg more than one-third of the entire rice lands are lying waste, chiefly from the want of labor, caused by the desertion of the agrestic hinds of the Coorgs. It would be worth while to allow these lands to be taken up by the Coorgs on the jumma tenure, and sublet without any restriction.

Cotton.

127. The indigenous cotton is grown along the frontier bordering on Mysore. Several planters, however, have applied for seed and are about trying the cultivation in portions of their estates, in which coffee will not thrive. The Cotton Commissioner at Dharwar has kindly supplied me with seed of

the Egyptian, New Orleans, and acclimatized Dharwar species; several planters are also about to try the Manilla hemp and China (Rhea) grass.

Season and crops.

128. The season was very favorable to the growth of paddy, and the yield was greater than that of many a year past. The great drought that prevailed during the hot season of last year was most unfavorable to coffee; but the out-turn generally exceeded the quantities anticipated.

FORESTS.

Conservancy Department.

129. The Forest Conservancy Department has worked well under the supervision of Mr C. A. Dobbs, promoted to Mysore, and latterly under Mr. Edgar Ludlow, who assumed charge of the department on the 17th January 1867.

Felling.

130. There were 805 teak trees felled during the year, which yielded 1075 logs, containing 18,292 cubic feet. The total cost for felling trimming and removing to depôt amounted to Rs. 2,144-8-3, or Rs. 1-15-11 per log. There were also 104 honé trees felled, which yielded 170 logs. About 100 logs of former years grant, which had never been removed and had become confiscated, were also collected near Fraserpett.

Sale of Teak.

131. The sale of the teak has been postponed till after the monsoon, owing to the insufficiency of notice for the sale and approach of the monsoon. The teak was sold at 8 and 9 annas per cubic foot during the year previous, whilst offers of 14 annas per cubic foot have been received for some of the stock in hand, and it is anticipated that Rs. 1 and 1¼ will be realized.

Stock.

132. The stock in hand of teak is valued at Rs. 17,756, and of honé at Rs. 1,700.

Teak Nursery.

133. The teak nursery at Kármad would not appear to have been well located, and only about 1,600 plants survive. It is proposed to form a fresh nursery near Tittimutty on the road to Mysore.

Sandal.

134. There were 248 kandies of billets of sandalwood collected during the year, and 32 kandies of roots. The rates paid for collection were Rs. 7-0-0 for billets, and Rs. 6-12-0 for roots. There were 248 kandies of billets and 32 roots sold during the year at Rs. 75½ per kandy for billets, and Rs. 71 for roots. This gave revenue of Rs. 21,038-4-8.

There were 39 kandies of surplus sandal brought to book at the several koties and realized Rs. 2,964-6-11. The stock in hand at the close of the year amounted to kandies 67-12-11 valued at about Rs. 4,980.

License System.

135. There were 41 licenses for felling timber issued during the year to private parties, and Rs. 469-12-1 were realized thereon. The Soubedars of talooks do furnish returns to my office of all timber granted by them free to those classes entitled to receive them.

The subjoined Table will shew the results:—

No.		Description of Trees.						
		Mutty.	Nundy.	Dindaga.	Nowlady.	Arrasenataga.	Sampega.	Belvanda Mara.
1	Mercara Talook	51	18	0	0	0	0	0
2	Paddynacknaad ditto ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Yeddanacknaad ditto ...	6	4	0	0	0	0	0
4	Kiggutnaad ditto ...	20	20	0	0	0	10	0
5	Nunjarajputten ditto ...	30	25	40	0	0	0	0
6	Yelloosaverascemé ditto ...	346	241	15	25	20	0	20
	Total	453	308	55	25	20	10	20

These returns could be sent on to the Assistant Conservator for tabulation and return each month.

Establishment.

136. I concur with Mr. Ludlow in considering that 3 monegars are absolutely required for the due working and supervision of our forests.

Elephant pits.

137. No one has been found to lease the elephant pits, which are gradually becoming filled. A Coorg, one of the best families, has undertaken at his own cost the re-construction of some of these pits, with the view of having a regular drive in of the elephants, during their annual visit to these localities.

Revenue.

138. The total amount of revenue from all sources was Rs. 66,443-2-6, against Rs. 75,456-5-0 of the preceding year. The details are given in the section below, and it only remains to account for the deficiency, which was caused by the more frugal working of our sandal forests and timber, and the fact that the balances of previous years were included in the amount of last year.

Cardamom Tax	...	...	...	27,217	2	4
Sandalwood	...	..	...	24,284	0	8
Timber ...	...	...	...	2,888	14	7
Forest produce	...	...	...	2,053	0	11
		Total	...	56,443	2	6

Balance of previous year.

139. The outstanding balances of previous years amounted to Rs. 13,615-1-9, out of which Rs. 10,186-13-1 have been recovered. Since the close of the official year Rs. 2,625-13-0 have been recovered, and a balance of only Rs. 802-7-8 still remains to be collected.

Outstanding balance.

140. The outstanding balance of the year under review amounted to Rs. 32,066-2-6, of which Rs. 869-3-0 were recovered up to the 31st of May.

This was due to sandalwood not having been weighed out to the purchaser in time so as to admit of the realization being recovered before the close of the year; the change in the official year accounts for the outstanding under cardamom.

Frauds in the Government Revenue.

141. There had been reason to suppose that a system of fraud against the forest revenue had been carried on for a long time. In the sandal department by giving great over-weight to the purchasers, and in the south of Coorg by illicit trading in timber. Thanks to the sagacious measures adopted by Mr. Ludlow, and to his indomitable energy, these frauds have been discovered and effectually checked by the trial and punishment of the offenders. In the one case it was discovered that valuable trees had been felled in the reserved jungles and passed out on passports granted to the purchaser of the timber on an adjoining estate. In other the Ag. Soubedar of the talook, a Coorg of one of the best families, reported a deficiency of 22 kandies of sandal valued at about Rs. 1,650, and and at the same time requested permission for the purchaser to cart off what he had got, I at once availed myself of the chance and despatched the Assistant Conservator to re-weigh the sandal. Then ensued a strange scene. The next night, the subordinate officials and wealthy sowcars set to work to remove large billets, erase the Government stamps, conceal the billets in the stocks of new sandal just collected, and remove and bury others in distant fields. There were, however, 16½ kandies out of the reported deficiency discovered, and the several offenders were duly tried and punished.

Survey of forests.

142. The survey and demarcation of our forests have not yet been commenced, I have, however, addressed the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey with the view of submitting proposals for a surveyor to be placed at the service of the forest department for the survey and demarcation, in the first instance, of the royal forests under the supervision of the revenue survey in this province.

Instruction of Officers.

143. The necessity for instructing the officers in botany and forestry has been seen by the Government, and arrangements have been made in Europe to ensure trained officers being sent out to the department. It has been arranged for Mr. Ludlow to proceed during two of the monsoon months to Bangalore with the view of being instructed, in conjunction with the forest officers of Mysore, in botany by the officer in charge of the Government gardens at that station.

SURVEY-

Survey of coffee estates.

144. The progress made by the department has been satisfactory, a larger area than last season having been demarcated and surveyed. It was at first directed that the survey should be systematically carried out village by village; but the European planters represented that great delay would ensue in obtaining valid title deeds for their properties, and that the native proprietors were quite content with the title in which they held their lands and were not anxious to obtain their parchment deeds. This no

doubt was the case, and, as the estates belonging to Europeans were the largest, it was decided that their estates should be first surveyed. The survey not being general but confined to coffee estates only, it was immaterial whether the survey should proceed talook by talook or not. Seven surveyors were therefore employed on European estates, and two on Native estates, and in deducting grass and other unculturable land from estates, already surveyed.

No. of estates surveyed.

145. There were 39 European and 65 Native estates surveyed, making a total of 104 estates comprising an area of 18,431 acres, against 108 estates with an area of 3,868 acres done in the year previous. Out of the number surveyed during the past year, 24 estates were re-surveyed.

Demarcation and Boundaries.

146. There were 328 estates demarcated during the year, 14 European and 314 Native. The subjoined table will exhibit the work done by the Survey Department distributed over the several talooks.

No.	TALOOKS.		Surveyed Area	Demarcated Number.
1	Mercara	Talooks	13,139·6	120
2	Paddynacknad	Do.	1,409 26	57
3	Yddaynacknad	Do.	2,612 59	56
4	Kiggutnad	Do.	840·15	42
5	Nunjarajputten	Do.	387·12	52
6	Yelloosaveraseimé	Do.	13·33	1
		Total ..	18,131·51	328

Topographical survey.

147. A topographical survey of one Nád, the Hooroonoorockul was undertaken and has been completed. I hope to receive the map in time to attach to this report, and it will remain with the Government to consider whether such a survey of the entire province should be carried out or not.

Boundary disputes.

148. Lieutenant Freeth, the officer in charge of the survey, reports that the proprietors appear as a rule to be more anxious regarding the settlement of their boundaries than they used to be, and that 12 boundary disputes were disposed of during the year.

Cost of survey.

149. The total expenditure, on account of the survey during the year under review, amounted to Rs. 16,226-0-2, or Rs. 1-0-6 per acre surveyed, against Rs. 15,099-4-6 or Rs. 4-0-5 per acre surveyed during the previous year. At the close of the working season, Lieutenant Freeth and some of the surveyors were removed to the Nílgíri Hills for work there, and the Coorg surveyors were put on half pay during the monsoon months. The cost of the survey was thus reduced, but great credit is still due to Lieutenant Freeth for the result of the year's operations.

Planters' petition.

150. The planters have lately petitioned that they might be allowed off the payment of the cost of the survey of the older estates, obtained before the introduction of the rules for the sale of waste lands. Considering that they pay the assesment on the entire holding, cultivated and uncultivated, and that the material prosperity of the province has been so much advanced by them, their requests demand every consideration.

Future operations.

151. The Assistant Superintendent of the Survey has pointed out that, on the larger estates being completed during the next working season, only the petty Native holdings will remain to be done. Many of these have only a fractional part of an acre in area, and will prove tedious and expensive to do. It therefore remains for consideration whether it is worth while to survey such holdings. A limit might be fixed below which survey need not take place, but this would doubtless give rise to petty abuses. The Coorgs have held their jumma ancestral lands on a permanent assessment, and a distinct assurance was conveyed to them on the introduction of the survey that their hereditary lands were not to be interfered with. All these lands were carefully measured in the days of the late Lingarajendar Wodier, and the areas and boundaries entered in a register called the "shist" accounts. I do not believe, therefore, that any increase in the revenue would be derived by the survey of these lands. The survey of the large extent of waste lands in South Coorg, might perhaps be undertaken, and the demarcation of the royal forests, as also of the cardamom forests, should my late proposals to lease out these forests at a fixed assessment on the area, meet with the approval and sanction of the Government.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

Civil dispensary.

152. The subjoined Table will exhibit the number of applications for relief at the civil dispensary of Mercara, as contrasted with the year previous.

Description.	Admitted		Discharged.		Died.	
	1865-66	1866-67.	1865-66	1866-67.	1865-66	1866-67.
In-patients	233	272	201	211	28	61
Out-patients	3,666	5,299	3,656	5,294	4	3
Total ..	3,899	5,571	3,860	5,505	32	64

The large increase in the number of applicants would tend to show the importance of this charitable institution, and its satisfactory working. The medical officer reports that the institution is becoming more appreciated, and that the Natives of Coorg are desirous of having the sphere of its operations extended to other localities in the province. Young Coorgs are anxious to be instructed in medicine, and two of the students at the Central School have signified their wish to be instructed and eventually sent to Madras for their final course of studies.

153. Amongst the number of deaths in hospital, Dr. Nash reports that, though a local relief fund had been established and food issued daily to those in want, several deaths ensued from the effects of actual starvation, and that some of those admitted into hospital merely coiled themselves up in their cumblies and never left their cots till they had succeeded in their wish to part with a burdensome life.

Deaths in Hospital.

154. The old building, formerly occupied as the hospital by the Sappers and Miners, was allotted to the dispensary committee; but, as it was out of the way and away from the Native town, the Native travellers' bungalow was occupied in lieu, and the former coffee hâlut buildings, which are in the pettah, became the Native travellers' bungalow. The buildings now at the disposal of the committee have been much improved, and an extra ward and out-houses have been added. The cots have been boarded, and the dietary, lately recommended by the Principal Inspector General, has been adopted.

Buildings.

155. The income of the year, inclusive of a balance in hand of Rs. 1,410-7-0, amounted to Rs. 4,476-9-1, or an increase of Rs. 3,066-2-1 on the year previous; and the total expenditure to Rs. 2,457-11-0, against Rs. 2,056-6-3 in the previous year.

Realizations.

The details are subjoined :—

Cr.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in hand, 1st January 1866	1,410	7	0
Floating	...	..	
Invested	.	...	
Received during the year, *viz* —			
From Government ...	1,585	7	7
„ Local funds... ...	.....		
„ Interest of vested funds . ..	95	0	0
„ European donation or subscriptions ...	754	0	0
„ Native do. do	227	1	3
„ Sale of medicines to persons not entitled to gratuitous issues	401	1	3
„ Fines	3	8	0
Total income	4,476	9	1
Total expenditure ...	2,457	11	1
Balance ...	2,018	14	0

Dr.

	Rs.	A.	P.
By Medical Officer's salary	360	0	0
„ Dresser's	357	0	0
„ Servants wages ...	390	0	0
„ European medicines from medical stores .	478	7	7
„ „ purchased	52	13	7
Half-yearly supplies ...	..	...	
Annual supplies	.....		
Dieting sick	274	11	8
Wines and spirits	15	5	10
Other charges	529	4	5
TOTAL	2,457	11	1

156. The annual average cost of each patient was Re. 1-0-9 and the daily cost of each in-door patient was Rs. 0-3-0, against Rs. 0-8 5 and Rs. 0-2-0 in 1865-66.

Cost of patients.

157. It is most difficult to obtain good vaccinators, owing to the small salary and the difficult and unhealthy nature of the country. It has lately been proposed to reduce the number and add to the salary of those to be maintained, so as to secure the services of better men, especially Coorgs, who would have more influence amongst the people. There were 408 cases vaccinated, out of which 318 were successful, against 623 and 510 during the preceding year.

Vaccination.

158. There were no epidemics during the year. Fever and small pox were the prevailing diseases during the year.

Season.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

159. The provisions as previously contained in Act XVI of 1864 were only introduced into this province from July 1865, and as the registers, rules, &c., were not furnished till the close of that year, no fair comparison can be made between the results of the two years.

Act XVI of 1864

160. The number of documents registered under the several sections of the Act, and the amount of fees realized thereon will be apparent from the subjoined Table.

Registration and Fees.

Sections.		Documents.		Fees.	
Act XVI of 1864.	XX of 1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.	1866.
13 ...	17	50	399	110 0 0	1,349 12 0
16 ...	...	122	394	135 0 0	
17 ...	...	9	...	25 8 0	
TOTAL ...	17	181	793	270 8 0	1,349 12 0

Will.

161. There was only one will deposited for safe custody in the office during the year.

162. The total costs of the several establishments for registration was Rs. 1,429-15-6 and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,349-12-0 which gave a deficit of Rs. 80-3-6. This deficit will no doubt soon disappear and surplus take its place. This does not include the cost of almirahs, seals, &c., requisite to be supplied to new departments on first formation.

Cost of Establishment.

163. The introduction of the Act and its provisions have only lately become known to the many planters scattered about through the province, though every means were adopted by me to make them known. It is almost impossible for a large body of settlers, scattered about in distant and at times inaccessible localities, to make themselves acquainted with the provisions of Acts, which are generally only to be found in the columns of the Government Gazette. Copies of such Acts should invariably be furnished for distribution and sale to those classes affected by their pro-

Govt. Title Deeds.

mulgation. It was suddenly decided by the law officers of the Crown at Madras that the title deeds given by the Government were not exempt from registration, and the planters of Coorg found themselves, owing to their ignorance of the provisions of the Act, and the expiration of the period for registration, without valid and marketable title deeds for their estates. After some difficulty and representation it has been decided that such deeds should be recalled and fresh deeds be issued in lieu, so as to allow of a fresh period for registration.

A fresh difficulty arose with regard to these title deeds, inasmuch as the late Registrar General of Assurances ruled that these grants came under Section 34 of the Act; and that the grantees were not parties executing but claiming under the grant, and that consequently the periods of grace for registration should count from the date on which the Commissioner might execute them; but I contended that these grants were executed by the Commissioner for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and by the grantee on behalf of himself, his heirs, executors and assignees, as set forth in the terms of the grant, and that consequently the deeds came under the operation of Section 22; more especially as, owing to the necessity of making enquiries as to whether the grantees were entitled to the timber exemption clause to be entered at the foot of the deed and other causes, the grantees were often not called upon to execute the deed till after the period of four months had expired. The grantees were often absent in England and other parts of the globe, and it was manifestly unfair to consider them bound by the date on which the Commissioner may have executed them in Bangalore, whilst the grants were issued in Coorg.

TRADE STATISTICS.

Fairs.

164. Two weekly markets were established during the year, one at Gonicopul for the benefit of the Sappers and Miners, and one near Sumpajee for the coolies of the estates on the ghaut leading down to South Canara.

Traffic on ghaut road.

165. The monthly returns of the traffic passing through the toll gate at the foot of the two principal ghauts leading down to Malabar and South Canara, give the following amount of traffic for the year.

Description.	Periambady	Sumpajee
Loaded carts	8,639	7,323
Empty ditto	2,471	1,575
Bandies with horses and bullocks	422	177
Horses	1,001	611
Palanquin or Muncheel with bearers	...	16
Bullock with loads ... ... }	10,881	10,782
Do. without do. ... ... }		
Men with loads	9,891	...
Do. without do.	30,530	...
Cattle	3,864	...
Sheep and Goats	843	...
Camels	...	1
Elephants	36	2
Asses	76	...
Total	68,660	20,517

Monthly traffic.

166. The distribution of the traffic on those roads over the several months of the year will be apparent from the subjoined statement:—

MONTHS.	Loaded carts.	Empty carts.	Bandies with horses and bullocks.	Horses	Palanquin or Muncheel with bearers.	Bullocks with loads. / Bullocks without loads.	Men with loads.	Men without loads.	Cattle.	Sheep and Goats	Camels.	Elephants	Asses.	REMARKS.
May 1866 ..	3,055	1,478	106	163	...	2,769	1,015	3,390	427	101	0	1	22	
June „ ..	410	17	45	62		298	802	2,283	72	41	0	0	21	
July „ ...	222	54	29	54		115	506	1,480	65	50	0	0	5	
August „ ...	28	16	10	38	...	47	1,706	2,385	29	251	0	0	8	
September „ ..	164	73	26	49	...	240	1,508	2,478	58	4	0	0	7	
October „ ..	410	236	67	96		1,790	691	3,248	133	8	0	0	6	
November „ ..	1,655	266	58	62	15	1,055	564	2,325	117	0	0	0	0	
December „	3,180	867	64	106	..	2,221	1,074	3,889	370	213	0	4	2	
January 1867 ..	1,646	548	69	214	1	5,763	798	4,187	439	7	1	0	5	
February „ ..	2,430	39	66	560		4,154	647	2,519	1,468	65	1	30	0	
March „ .	2,762	290	59	211	...	3,281	583	2,446	686	97	0	0	0	
TOTAL ..	15,562	4,046	599	1,615	16	21,663	9,894	30,550	3,864	843	2	38	76	

CONCLUSION.

Remarks.

167. There are many points of peculiar importance which have been glanced at, and remain to be separately considered, such as the sub-letting of jumma lands, the survey of the minor coffee estates, &c. But, I have now to place on record my thanks to the different officers at the head of the several departments in this province for their zealous co-operation.

Department Public Works.

168. Mr. Stoddard, the Executive Engineer, has been some years in the province. He has continued to maintain the efficiency of all the works under him; and the general state of the ghaut roads, which are so difficult to maintain, does credit to his exertions.

Mr. Hunter, the Assistant Engineer, had only served for a few months in the province when he fell a victim to his devotion to the public interests: he was a most promising young officer.

Revenue Survey.

169. I brought to notice last year the judicious manner in which Lieutenant W. Freeth, Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, had conducted the operations of his department so as to win the confidence of the Coorgs, who were much opposed at first to the department. He is well fitted by judgment and personal qualities for civil employ.

Forest department.

170. Mr. C. A. Dobbs, the Assistant Conservator of Forests, was promoted to the Mysore Division, in September last. He continued to deserve the encomiums passed last year, upon the manner in which he had discharged the laborious duties devolving on him.

Mr. Edgar Ludlow assumed charge of the department in January last. My best thanks are due to him, as already narrated by me, for

his sagacity and indomitable energy in tracking up and exposing the frauds that had prevailed in the department, and had no doubt proved detrimental to the revenues of the province.

Assistant Superintendent.

171. The European Assistant Superintendent, Lieutenant J. S. F. Mackenzie, had been appointed since the close of the year under review; but promises to be a most useful officer and of great assistance to the Superintendent in the discharge of his multifarious duties.

Mr. C. Soobiah, my Native Assistant, has continued to discharge the treasury duties and all works referred to him to my satisfaction. He is a willing and zealous official; and I believe impartial in the discharge of his duties towards Europeans and Natives.

Subordinate establishment.

172. The several civil establishments under my control have on the whole afforded me satisfaction in the discharge of their duties, especially when it is considered that the talook establishments are under-paid and overworked, a first class Soubedar getting only Rs. 50 a month.

I regret much to state that, I have been deprived of the valuable services of my Head Sheristadar, Manthunda Appachunnah, who has suffered since April 1866 from ulcerated sore feet. Both he and my Naib Sheristadar, Kongandra Appiah, who are looked up to as the head men of their race, continue to deserve honorable mention of their services. They exercise great control over the Coorgs, and are of the utmost use to the Superintendent in the disposal of all questions of importance coming up before him.

Appachoo, the Mocktaser of the Durryaft Cutcherry, has acted as Naib Sheristadar during the absence of the Head Sheristadar; he is a zealous and efficient officer and promises to be a worthy successor of the older men, who now stand at the head of their race.

Conclusion.

173. My task is done, and I trust that the general results of the administration of this province may be considered on the whole satisfactory. However poor our efforts may have been, all ranks have combined to labor to the best of their zeal and ability.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE;
FRASERPETT,
15*th June* 1867.

R. A. COLE,
Superintendent.

Abstract Statement of Jummabundy of Coorg for the year 1866-67.

ITEMS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
LAND REVENUE RENTED.			
Land Revenue. Assessment of land on Sago tenure	89,527 9 0		
Ditto ditto on Jumma tenure	49,092 13 11		
Ditto ditto Oombly tenure	6,854 8 5	1,45,474 14 4	
Ditto dry land on Sago tenure		8,004 5 1	
Ditto of Bagayat land ...		452 10 4	
LAND REVENUE IN KIND.			
Amount value of grain and Dhooly paddy	20,669 13 4		
Ditto ditto other species of grain	102 12 4	20,772 9 8	
Jodee on Enam, wet and dry land		6,238 4 9	
		1,80,942 12 2	
DEDUCT.			
Amount reduced on account of waste land	5,190 5 10		
Ditto salary of Potails, &c. ...	2,404 1 8		
Ditto remission for the failure of crops	376 6 3	7,970 13 9	
Remainder or Net Land Revenue Rs.		1,72,971 14 5	
Assessment on Coffee lands		33,183 5 10	
Abkarry and other rent of Farms ...		89,426 3 9	
Mohaturpha including House tax		7,365 9 1	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Sandalwood	21,281 0 8		
Cardamom	27,217 2 4		
Minor Forest Produce... .. .	2,053 0 11	53,551 3 11	
Stamps		21,089 11 0	
Total including Land Revenue		3,77,891 0 0	

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
COORG,
The 21st June 1867.

R. A. COLE,
Superintendent.

General Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue, &c., in Coorg for the year 1866-67.

ITEMS.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
DEMAND.			
CURRENT REVENUE.			
Land Revenue	1,72,971 14 5		
Assessment on Coffee lands ..	33,480 5 10		
Abkarry and other rent of Farms ...	89,126 3 9		
Mohaturpha	7,365 9 1		
ORDINARY REVENUE.			
Sandalwood and roots	21,284 0 8		
Cardamom	27,217 2 4		
Sundries	2,053 0 11		
Rupees ...		3,56,801 5 0	
Extraordinary		19,421 10 9	
Stamps		21,089 11 0	
Total Revenue, Rs. .		3,97,312 10 9	
Add arrears of last year ...		56,016 7 11	
Total including arrears, Rs .		4,533,29 2 8	
COLLECTION.			
ON ACCOUNT OF CURRENT REVENUE.			
Ordinary Revenue	2,35,808 1 4		
Extra Revenue	18,365 8 4		
Stamps	20,325 3 0		
		2,74,498 12 8	
Add arrears up to last year . .	48,587 6 4		
Do. on account of remissions ...	2,170 14 0	50,758 4 4	
Total including arrears and Revenue, Rs.		3,25,257 1 0	

General Statement of Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue, &c., in Coorg for the year 1866-67.—(Continued).

ITEMS.	Amount.	Total	REMARKS.
BALANCE.			
CURRENT YEAR.			
Land Revenue	47,632 12 4		
Assessment on Coffee Lands	27,562 7 7		
Abkarry and other rent of Farms ...	14,243 8 0		
Mohaturpha	1,867 1 1		
Sandalwood and roots	19,809 9 4		
Cardamoms	8,903 9 4		
Sundries	974 6 8		
		1,20,903 3 8	
Extra Revenue		1,056 2 5	
Stamps		761 8 0	
Total Current Revenue ..		1,22,813 11 1	
Add arrears up to last year ..		5,258 3 7	
Total including arrears, Rs.* ..		1,28,072 1 8	
*Khists of land Revenue which fell due after the official year (since partly collected)	47,632 12 4		
Nazzarkaneeay fees payable by instalments (not yet due)	690 6 4		
Khists of Mohaturpha which fell due after the official year (since realized) ..	1,867 1 1		
Abkarry	14,243 8 0		
On account of cardamom tax, &c., which fell due after the official year (since partly collected)	8,903 6 8		
Assessment on Coffee lands which fell due (since partly collected)	27,562 7 7		
Sundries of extra Revenue, the instalments of the collection of this yet due (since received)	6,898 6 4		
Sandal-wood	19,809 9 4		
Stamps	764 8 9		
	1,28,071 1 8		

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE;
COORG,
The 21st June 1867.

R. A. COLE,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, IN COORG FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.

The original Budget allotment for the year was Rs. 1,25,000, increased by additional grants and reduction of stock to Rs. 1,34,539, which sum takes into account the reduction of $\frac{1}{10}$th due to the change in the official year. The outlay as compared with this amounted to Rs. 1,26,750, or Rs. 7,789 less than the grant.

Heads of Service.	Original Budget grant.	As modified after issue of Budget orders.	Expenditure.	More.	Less.
Original Works	55,000	58,314	53,830	.....	4,484
Repairs	39,500	40,850	34,030	....	6,820
Tools and Plant	2,200	6,142	10,051	3,909	.....
Establishment	28,300	26,194	28,783	2,589	.....
Profit and Loss	... .	... ..	56	56	.....
Total Rupees	1,25,000	1,31,500	1,26,750	6,554	11,304
Reduction of Stock Balance		3,039	... .	.....	3,039
Grand Total, Rupees		1,34,539	1,26,750	6,554	14,343
Difference			7,789		

The above outlay was thus distributed under the several Heads of Service :—

Class.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
I. Military	... .	79	79
II. Civil Buildings	13,655	987	14,642
III. Agricultural	..... .	612	612
IV Communications	40,175	32,352	72,527
V Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	.. ..	.....	.....
Total of Works ...	53,830	34,030	87,860
Tools and Plant			10,051
Establishment			28,783
Profit and Loss			56
Total Rupees			1,26,750

ORIGINAL WORKS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The works executed under this head, during the past year, are the following :—

2. *Re-roofing of the Superintendent's Office at Mercara* has not made such good progress as could be wished, some delay having been occasioned by the difficulty of obtaining a supply of timber from Mysore. This work, however, is now progressing satisfactorily partly under contract, and there is every hope of its being put out of hand before the setting-in of the monsoon. The iron sheets are being fitted on, and the timber is about to be fixed to the roof of a portion of the building. The expenditure incurred on this work during the past year has been Rs. 6,383.

3. *The old School-house at Mercara* was, at the close of last year, purchased at the cost of Rs. 6,500 for the Electric Telegraph Office, and is now used as such.

4. Two small buildings, *viz.*, a guard-room to Executive Engineer's Office, and out-offices to the Overseer's lodge at Mercara, were commenced at the close of the year, as also, the Overseer's lodge at Fraserpett, which building is to be thatched and constructed of burnt brick in mud.

COMMUNICATIONS.

5. The construction of the *Mercara Codlipett Road*, which is the most important work under this head, has been in hand several years, and would have made considerable progress, but for the cessation of work having been ordered by Government for want of funds. The outlay on this work, during the past year, has therefore been only Rs. 2,646.

6. Towards the close of the year, some little money becoming available, the following work was executed :—

I. *The Anavall Bridge*, of 12 feet span, was completed and opened out for traffic.

II. *The Moodravelly*, of 9 feet span, is now in progress and will be finished shortly.

III. At the *Dodoomay Hullah Bridge* of 25 feet span, the revetments, which were partially constructed during the previous year, were completed during that under review, and a little earth-work to the approaches executed.

IV. A causeway across the Chorunhullah was constructed, the approaches cut down to easy gradients, and metal collected for coating the surface. Round the Kibray Hill, where the road was extremely narrow, about ¾ths of a mile was widened, and the temporary lodge at Soamwarpett was repaired.

7. Work to the value of Rs. 1,082 was executed in the collection of metal on four miles of the Mercara-Periambady road.

8. In North Coorg 3¾ miles of road were barrelled and gravelled, partly by contract and partly by departmental agency. A small stock of metal was also laid in.

9. In South Coorg about 2¼ miles road were also barrelled and gravelled, the jungle on both sides cleared, and about a mile of drains opened out. The road is now in fair order.

10. The revetmentsto the small bridge of 9 feet span, in the approach to Gonicopal, were constructed and the bridge itself thoroughly completed.

Mysore-Mangalore and Mysore-Cannanore roads.

11. The following work in metalling portions of these roads was carried out during 1866-67. On the Mysore-Mangalore road 6¼ miles were coated with metal,—4½ miles barrelled and gravelled, and over a mile of drains cleared and jungle lopped, making up with the work performed in previous years, 8½ miles of metalling on this line. On the Mysore-Cannanore road very little was, however, done, owing to cholera having broken out among the coolies.

In addition to this, metal for coating about 6½ miles had been collected by the end of the year on both lines.

Constructing 112 covered drains on the Sumpagi and Periambady Ghauts.

12. On the first of these ghauts 18 drains were constructed and 7 on the latter, during the year. The Moplah contractors on the Sumpagi ghaut, though only arriving late in the year, performed good work. On the Periambady ghaut, a contract was given out for 10 drains, but only 7 were constructed at the early part of the year and, latterly, the sickness of both the contractor and his men, prevented further progress. Up to the close of the year, Rs. 4,858 were expended in the construction of 9 drains on the Sumpagi ghaut, and 39 on the Periambady ghaut, making a total of 98.

Constructing 42 masonry drains on the Mysore-Cannanore Road between Anaychoukoor and Periambady.

13. Of these, the six covered drains, which remained to be built, were constructed last year, at an outlay of Rs. 668.

Constructing a timber truss bridge over the Gonicopal River on the Mysore-Cannanore Road.

14. This work was resumed on the arrival of the Sappers in January, and considering the few men engaged and the difficulty in getting ordinary labor to assist, the progress has been most satisfactory, both Captain Raynsford and the late Mr. Hunter deserving great credit for the interest taken by them and the energy with which they pushed on the operations. Were it not for the sickness, which so soon showed itself among the Sappers and which necessitated their withdrawal to Mercara, it is highly probable that, at least, one bay of the bridge would, ere this, have been complete. During the year under review the left abutment was raised to 17 feet above bed, and the wings and parapets to their full height. The pier was also raised to the same height. The excavations to the wings and abutment on the right bank were likewise partially carried out, and the foundation to the down-stream wing, and to part of the abutments laid. The timber, &c., of the trusses for this work, is already at hand, and it was

expected that before the commencement of the monsoon, the work would have been completed. Though this result may not be attained, the progress of the work, considering all the difficulties, must be considered very satisfactory and creditable to all concerned, especially to Mr. Assistant Engineer R. Hunter, whose death a few days ago from fever contracted on this work is extremely to be deplored. The total cost to the end of the year amounts to Rs. 12,401, and there appears every probability of the work being finished within the estimate.

Raising three bridges at Bittengal and the embankments between them.

15. The progress on this work has been very unsatisfactory, owing to the failure on the part of the contractor, and it was not until the middle of January last, that some progress was effected through Departmental agency. The condition of the work at the end of the year, was, one bridge, wings 6½ feet high and the embankments half finished, another with wings up to the level of original roadway, and a third with wings up to 4 feet high and the embankment between them half-thrown up. Outlay Rs. 5,617. Before the monsoon, it is expected that all the wings will be up to level.

Constructing eight cooly lines.

16. Four of these were finished during last year, making in all, up to date, six completed out of the eight sanctioned, *viz.*, one at Boykerry, and one at each of the following places on the Mysore-Mangalore road, *viz.*, Katigherry and Daverkelly, two on the Mercara-Periambady road, and three on the Mysore-Cannanore road.

It being found impossible to build the set of lines originally sanctioned at Woority for want of labor, its construction was sanctioned at Periambady, where, from its situation at the head of the ghaut, it was found advisable to have a second building.

The Jemmadarcull cooly lines were, in a measure, finished and made habitable.

Surveying the Mercara-Tull-Cauvery and Veerajenderpett-Shidapoor and Periapatam Traces.

The total cost to the end of the year was Rs. 5,159. The survey of the former is still incomplete, in consequence of the death of the Surveyor, Handibo, but calls for no notice. The survey and levels of the latter are also, though far advanced, still incomplete, from circumstances quite beyond the control of the Executive Engineer.

Completing the Mootramoody embankment, on the Mercara-Periambaby Road.

17. This work was completed very satisfactorily, and much within the estimate, during the year. The damaged bridge was cleared away and the embankments finished with very easy gradients, a couple of revetments also, not provided for in the estimate, were constructed round the wings of the large bridge. Outlay during the year Rs. 1,591.

Making a Pack-Bullock Road from Kuggode to Katigherry (two miles.)

18. This work was commenced towards the close of last year to give employment to the Sappers, who were moved up to Mercara from Athoor; but the men were so prostrated through sickness, that only a few of them could actually be employed.

Some coolies, however, happening to be available, and forty sepoys being kindly supplied from the Regiment at Mercara, the work was pushed on and about one half of the line opened out from 6 to 10 feet in width. It is expected that the remaining portion will be soon opened, though the line will not, of course, be quite fit for traffic.

REPAIRS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

19. Very little was spent by the Superintendent out of the assignment placed at his disposal under this head.

20. Some trifling work was done to the Executive Engineer's office and out-offices. The repairs to the newly purchased Electric Telegraph offices were also commenced.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Repairing the Periambady Ghaut and its approaches, a distance of 34 miles.

21. 18⅝ miles were barrelled and gravelled, and the rest generally looked to and kept in a fit state for traffic, while the whole of the drainage was attended to.

22. The Woority and Kakeythodoo bridges were also attended to. The road between these bridges, which was in good order during the early part of the year, has, however, latterly been broken up by the heavy traffic and reduced to dust, from want of a good foundation of metal.

Repairing Sumpagi Ghaut and its approaches.

23. Of the repair of this ghaut road, which extends to a distance of 39¼ miles, 15 miles have been metalled, 5⅝ barrelled and shaped and 11¼ gravelled. The remaining portion of the road also received attention, and was preserved during the whole year in very good order. Much minor work had to be got through here, and, on the whole, the ghaut was much improved. The aggregate expenditure on it amounted to Rs. 13,125.

Repairing Mercara Periambady Road. Distance 24 miles.

24. In North Coorg, 4¾ miles were barrelled and gravelled, the whole distance was generally attended to, and the drainage kept clear. In South Coorg 1¾ miles were similarly dealt with, and the whole line was much improved and brought into very good order; better in fact than it had ever been before. The aggregate expenditure in North and South Coorg has been Rs. 2,547.

Emergent repairs to the Mercara-Codlipett Road. Distance 14 miles.

Several of the log drains were renewed and the embankments to the Anval Kully and Kusboor bridges thrown up, and the road, from end to end, rendered easy for traffic at an outlay of Rs. 1,526.

Repairing Traveller's Bungalows at Moornaad and Mercara.

25. The former of these buildings, which was re-roofed the previous years, had its floor asphalted, and the work to the latter, including asphalting floor, will also soon be finished.

26. Three other buildings, *viz.*, the Soldiers' shed and moosafirkhana at Moornaad and stables at Fraserpett, were also taken in hand and thoroughly repaired.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

27. During the year under review further efforts were made to do away with the system of advances, which have hitherto presented such difficulties in both Coorg and the Mulnaad portions of Mysore, and the adoption of weekly payments has been found to obviate the necessity for such advances in a great measure.

28. The season was unusually sickly and most unfortunately so just at the time labor was commencing to flock in; large gangs, which had actually been collected on the Periambady Ghaut, dispersed suddenly on an outbreak of cholera in October, and did not again return.

29. An experiment, made also with the better part of a company of Sappers, proved equally unfortunate. They were sent under Captain Raynsford to execute the work of the Gonicopul bridge in South Coorg, but ere two months had elapsed, they were compelled, after burying fourteen of their number at Athoor, to withdraw to Mercara. The result of this trial will, it is feared, preclude the possibility of looking for the aid of Sappers again in this part of the country.

30. Steps were taken during the year, through the Superintendent and the Executive Engineer, to register the height of floods and the amount of rainfall at certain stations. The results from these observations, if carefully continued, will, it is believed, in a few years prove extremely useful, as well as interesting.

31. The system followed by the Executive Engineer in executing road repairs is believed to have proved undoubtedly successful, and promises in future to yield satisfactory results. Endeavours were also made to register the actual traffic on some of the ghauts.

32. On the whole, considering the sickness that was abroad throughout the year, the amount of actual work, though no doubt small as tested by the standards of the open country, was satisfactory and creditable to Mr. Stoddard, but for whose unremitting attention and intelligence, the roads and other works in this difficult country would long since have been in a ruinous condition.

33. The death of Assistant Engineer Mr. R. Hunter, as before mentioned, is a peculiarly melancholy event. Though, very young, he was an officer of considerable promise, and it is now understood that he contracted his second attack of fever—which proved fatal—through a determination to return to and finish his work at the Gonicopul bridge, although at the time scarcely recovered from his first seizure.

CENTRAL OFFICE,
BANGALORE,
June 1867.

R. H. SANKEY, MAJOR, *R. E.*,
Chief Engineer of Mysore.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT ON THE REVENUE SURVEY OPERATIONS IN THE COORG DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1866-67.

Strength of the establishment on the 1st May 1866.

On the 1st of May 1866, the survey establishment in Coorg was of the following strength, having been increased at the recommendation of the Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, in letter dated 18th May 1865, No. 501-35.

1	Assistant Superintendent.	1	Duffadar.
5	Head Surveyors.	2	Peons.
3	Computers.	5	Head peons.
2	Mutchies.	45	Measurers.

The number of surveyors raised from 5 to 8 in October.

Proposal to survey by villages approved of by the Commissioner.

2. Again, in October 1866, three additional surveyors joined the survey establishment at Mercara, raising the number of that grade to 8. The Acting Superintendent proposed that the survey should be made by villages, and a connected map constructed. This system was approved of by the Commissioner in letter No. 422-3, of 10th November 1865.

Instructions of expediting survey of European estates issued by Superintendent of Survey and approved of by the Commissioner.

3. In August 1866, the planters' association, in a petition to the Superintendent of Coorg, took exception to the delay in completing the survey of the estates of European coffee planters, and, in compliance with the orders of the Commissioner, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, issued instructions for expediting the survey of such estates, which were approved of by the Commissioner.

Out-turn.

86 Estates surveyed.
87 do. completed & mapped.
328 do. demarcated.

4. During the 12 months under report, 86 estates, comprising 18,432 acres, were surveyed, and the mapping and computations of 87 completed in the central office. Also 328 estates, 14 belonging to Europeans and 314 to natives, have been demarcated during the same period.

Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Estate survey	14,760	15	0
Demarcation ..	325	8	2
Connected survey	1,139	9	0
Total ...	16,226	0	2

Cost per acre on estate survey.	0	12	9
Do. on demarcation.	0	0	4
Do. on the gross expenditure.	0	14	1

5. The total expenditure, under all heads, amounts to Rs. 16,226-0-2, of which Rs. 325-8-2 are debitable to demarcation, and Rs. 1,139-9-0 to the connected survey of village boundaries. The survey of coffee estates has therefore cost 12 annas 9 pies per acre, and demarcation 4 pies per acre. Taking the gross expenditure, the cost for survey, demarcation, and topographical detail is 14 annas 1 pie.

6. Of the 18,432 acres forming the year's out-turn, however, 2,687 acres had been surveyed previously, but not demarcated; deducting these, the cost of survey per acre will be 14 annas 10 pies, and the cost on the gross expenditure per acre Re. 1-0-6.

2,687 Acres re-surveyed.

7. Of the 12 boundary disputes taken cognizance of, 10 have been settled by the officer in charge of Coorg Survey, and the remaining 2, by the Superintendent of Coorg.

12 Boundary disputes have been settled -
10 By the officer in charge of survey;
2 By the Superindent of Coorg.

8. Notwithstanding the numerous impediments and drawbacks, the chief of which, till last year, was the want of demarcation, the survey has, since the commencement, only cost 15-0 annas acre, taking the gross expenditure under every head: the out-turn being 65,096 acres, and the expenditure Rs. 62,208-4-0

Out-turn since the commencement .. 65,096 acres.
Expenditure 62,208 Rs.
Cost per acre 0 15 0

9. During the month of March, I paid a visit of inspection to Coorg, and was satisfied with the work lately performed under Lieutenant Freeth. The stones used for demarcation are firmly fixed, and generally legibly marked. Were it not that the stones used are similar to those employed by the Coorgs themselves, I should consider them in some cases rather small, however, there did not seem to be any difficulty in identifying them.

The Supdt inspected the work during March 1867.
Survey work satisfactory
Demarcation good.

10. Lieutenant Freeth reports that, the conduct of the men composing his establishment has been satisfactory, and that the season has, on the whole, been favorable. I learned from the president of planters' association that he had no case of incorrect survey to bring to my notice.

Conduct of the subordinate satisfactory.
Season healthy.
No case of incorrect survey reported by planters' association.

11. Major Hessey, who acted for me during my absence last year, spoke highly of the exertions made by Lieutenant Freeth since he has been in charge.

Lieutenant Freeth's exertions brought to notice.

12. I regret that a most valuable surveyor and excellent trustworthy man, Mr. Sub-Assistant Liepenstein, has been carried off by fever. It will be difficult to fill his place satisfactorily.

Death of Sub-Assistant Mr. Liepenstein.

13. With reference to the connected map of naads and villages for the construction of which the facilities afforded by the coffee plantation survey have been taken advantage of at a comparatively insignificant cost, I beg to submit a specimen village map on a reduced scale.

Specimen of a connected map of villages sent

14. I much regret that the death of the Sub-Assistant reported above has, for this season, prevented the completion of a naad survey which Lieutenant Freeth hoped might be ready. I trust, how

Map of a naad will be shortly submitted for approval.

ever, at an early date, to submit, for approval, the map of a naad from which a much better idea can be formed of the value and utility to revenue, police, and engineer officers of a series of such maps than from the small isolated specimen now forwarded, a just estimate of the return for the small outlay made will then also be possible.

Assistance rendered by the Supdt. of Coorg acknowledged.

15. In conclusion I beg to acknowledge the uniform support and assistance which the Superintendent of Coorg has invariably afforded to the survey.

REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE;
CHEPAUK,
The 9th July 1867.

J. PRIESTLEY, LIEUT COL.,
Superintend'nt, Revenue Survey.